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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

## THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH ALLIANCE.

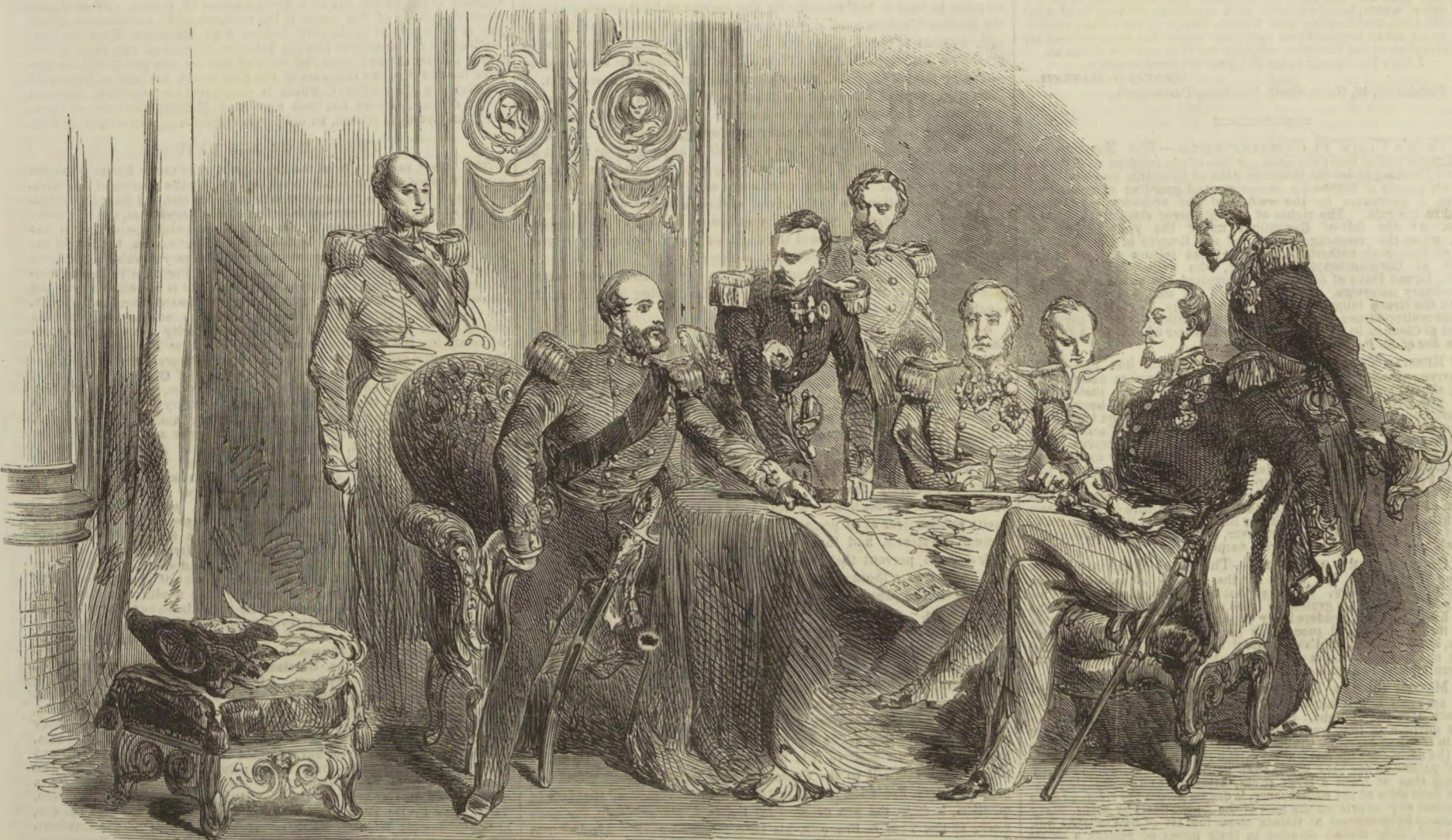
THE great war which is now raging on the banks of the Danube, and in the Baltic and Euxine, is a war whose present object is the independence of Turkey, but whose ulterior objects may become far wider and more important. When Society punishes a murderer, it is not merely to avenge the victim that its arm is raised, but for the vindication and maintenance of the law upon which Society itself is based. In resisting the felonious designs of the Czar against the dominions of his neighbour, the British and French nations do not simply resist the ambition of an unscrupulous despot, who sets all considerations of justice at defiance, but they take arms in defence of a sacred principle, upon the recognition of which the tranquillity and the civilisation of the world depend. These things may be truisms to those who look dispassionately around them, but they need to be repeated occasionally to meet the loud and incessant objections of the covert friends of the Czar, who insist that the evident destiny of the Turks is to be driven into Asia, and that they are not worth the powder and shot which Great Britain and France are expending in their cause. We do not admit the likelihood of such predictions, or the justice of the picture which is drawn by the pro-Russians; but—even were the Turks a thousand times more worthless than they would have us believe; were the Mahometan religion infinitely more inimical to the progress of civilisation than it is; were the stability of the Turkish dominion in Europe utterly hopeless—it would be equally the duty of this country, and of every other in this hemisphere claiming to be Christian and civilised, to resist to the utmost this nefarious aggression. It happens, in this instance, to be directed against the Ottoman Empire, but once before it was directed against Poland, and it might be directed against Germany, if no other victim were ready to the hand of the malefactor. Turkey is neither a beggar

nor a reprobate among the nations; but if she were, society, which protects the life of the meanest human creature, would be bound to protect her against the malice or the cupidity of her assailant, or run the heavy risk of effacing, or allowing to be effaced, the boundaries between public right and public wrong—between justice and injustice—between legal tranquillity and lawless riot—between security of property and highway robbery—between protection to life and limb, and hideous, open, and brutal murder. The cause of Turkey is the cause of every man in Europe who does not approve of robbery and assassination. The enemies of law and order are the friends of the Emperor Nicholas. If the Prussian King side with him, it must be for the sake of territorial plunder—or it must spring from a pusillanimity and short-sightedness, that in his case are crimes almost as great as the ambition of the Czar. The same must be said of Austria, if that empire prove false to the principle of duty. Whoever allies himself with Russia in the present struggle, is the enemy, not only of Great Britain and France, but of all Europe. Whoever, having great power for good or for evil, remains neutral in so fearful an emergency, in reality takes the evil side. The verdict of posterity, and that of contemporaries, will be alike; and the backsliders will justly incur all the liabilities of avowed and open enemies.

Thus the alliance of Great Britain and France rests upon a broad basis. In undertaking the struggle, they have declared themselves—whatever the fate of the war may be as regards the Ottoman Empire—the guardians of the liberties of Europe. They represent the principle of Right against Might; and they have accepted the position with all its responsibilities, however onerous they may be, or into whatever difficulties and complications it may lead them. The timid may attempt to disguise the fact for themselves; but the war which has commenced is the long-foreseen war of constitutional freedom and the rights of man against

irresponsible despotism. Were the Emperor of Russia to succeed in the projects which are the policy and tradition of his race, the fairest triumphs of the art, the science, the literature, and the religion of our time, would be destroyed under the heels of a new Attila. Great Britain, the nursing mother of infant nations, would descend from her lofty position, and fall so low, that she never could rise again; and Paris, the home of art, the Athens of the modern world, would become, with its outlying territories, the decaying appanage of a barbaric Sovereign. The light of civilisation in the Old World would be quenched in blood, and the only hope of humanity would be in another hemisphere.

The Kings who dread constitutional freedom because they imagine it might lead to dynastic changes highly inconvenient to themselves, will prove unworthy to govern if they do not learn wisdom from the instinct of the people; and if they do not recognise the broad and glaring fact that Swedes, Danes, Germans, Italians, Poles, Hungarians, Spaniards, Portuguese, Swiss, Belgians, Hollanders—in short, all the nations of Europe as well as the French and English, put up prayers for the speedy and utter discomfiture of the Czar: and look upon his triumph as the greatest misfortune that could befall the world. Were the decision of the wavering policy of Austria and Prussia left to the people of those states; were those countries polled man by man, there can be no doubt that their vote would be in favour of the objects pursued by France and England. It is not the present policy of the Allies to appeal to the people of any portion of Europe against their Sovereigns; but if those Sovereigns—false to their trust, blind to the interests, and deaf to the wishes of their subjects—should remain mischievously neutral, or openly hostile, in the deadly struggle, the day will come when the revolution that Despotism seeks to inaugurate in the blood of the Turks will have to





be confronted with revolution of another kind. Revolution would, in that case, have to confront counter revolution, and the mighty warfare would convulse the world. That day has not yet arrived. We trust that it never may; and that the Sovereigns of Europe will recognise, ere it be too late, that Russia is the greatest revolutionist whom they have to fear, and that the Czar is an arch-anarchist, in comparison with whom the wildest of Red Republicans is peaceable and innocent. In the meantime, it behoves all the true friends of constitutional liberty, as well as the over-zealous patriots who suffer in exile for the excess of their enthusiasm, to beware how they complicate a position of extreme delicacy and peril, by urging extravagant claims, or by rushing headlong into premature and unconsidered movements. It is not for them to be impatient when their cause is about to triumph. Whatever advantages they may desire or merit, are petty in comparison with the benefit that would be derived from unity of action against the common foe. The defeat of Russia is not alone the triumph of the Western Powers, but of the liberties of all nations. The humiliation of the Czar might give Europe peace for another period of forty years; and in much less than that time Germans, Italians, Poles, and Hungarians, might quietly acquire all the liberty and independence of which they are capable. Their cause is in good hands, and they ought to know that if it had not been for the unwholesome influence obtained by Russia over the Councils of Germany, and the dread inspired by the barbarian hordes of the Czar, they might long ago have been in a position to make their voices effectually heard in the great senate of Europe, so as to have aided in preserving the peace of the world. Despotism had formerly many adherents and admirers, but the naked wickedness of that species of despotism exercised by the Czar has deprived it of the false halo that surrounded it, and exposed it in all its horror to the loathing of the world. Despotism has now no friends; for every lover of peace—unless, perhaps, it be Mr. Pease, Mr. Sturge, or Mr. Cobden—confesses the truth, that if there had been no despot in Russia, there would at this moment have been no war in Europe. Of the ultimate results of the war the British and French nations will not permit themselves to have any misgivings. They know the magnitude of the task they have undertaken, and they will perform it. Their cause is only nominally that of a Mahomedan power; it is in reality the cause of Justice, of Civilisation, and of Christianity.

#### COUNCIL OF WAR AT PARIS.

THE scene of a deliberative Council upon a great struggle, such as that which now agitates Europe, is an impressive subject for artistic representation. The Council introduced to the reader upon the previous page was held at Paris, last week, at the office of the Minister of War, Marshal Vaillant; at which were Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, Commanders-in-Chief of the French and English forces for the East, and other officers. Notwithstanding their deliberations, and the points discussed, are kept in official confidence, we are enabled to state that the Artist of the prefixed Illustration has obtained from accredited sources the information requisite for the characteristic realities of the scene of important deliberation.

#### OFFER OF A POLISH LEGION TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

A proposal has been made on the part of the Poles to form a Polish Legion, which, being supplied with the munitions of war, shall fight side by side with the English and French troops against the common enemy. An address to that effect was sent the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, First Lord of the Treasury, for his approval. The following is the noble Earl's reply:—

Downing-street, April 13.  
Sir,—I am desired by my Lord Aberdeen to acknowledge the receipt of the letter you addressed to him on the 3rd instant, in which, adverting to the declaration of war by England and France against Russia, you express a hope, on behalf of yourself and your countrymen residing at Portsmouth, that her Majesty's Government will allow you to form a Polish Legion, which, being supplied with munitions of war, shall fight side by side with the English and French troops against the common enemy; and I am to acquaint you that your letter has been referred for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War and the Colonies. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,  
CLINTON G. DAWKINS.

Major Stawarski, 43, Grigg-street, Southsea, Portsmouth.

THE CZAR'S CLAIM TO CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Emperor of all the Russias had at heart the unhappy fate of ten millions of orthodox Christians groaning under the infamous yoke of Islamism, and our great Czar, in his quality of legitimate Sovereign and guardian of orthodoxy, demanded a guarantee for the welfare of the orthodox Christians subjected to his rule. The rights of our Emperor date back several centuries. At the fall of Byzantium under the yoke of Mahomedans, when the reigning dynasty of the Empire of the East was extinct, all the Greek authorities confirmed the solemn charter of the Patriarch of Constantinople, Josephat, who called to the throne John IV., Grand Duke of Russia, and recognised him as their legitimate and hereditary sovereign. The original of the said charter which is written in the Greek language, and signed by the Patriarch Josephat, thirty-four metropolitans, two bishops, and two archbishops, is carefully preserved at Choscon, in the archives of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Northern Bee of St. Petersburg, April 7.

NEW RUSSIAN TELEGRAPHIC LINE.—The Czar has just completed arrangements by which he may learn the London news of the morning almost, perhaps quite, as soon as our merchants see their newspapers. The electric telegraph has long been in operation between St. Petersburg and Warsaw, and for some time numbers of men have been employed in completing the line, which is to extend from Warsaw to the Prussian frontier. But, in order not to lose time while the works of the latter are going on, the Czar has caused the portion already constructed to be connected with the Prussian telegraph near Myslowitz; and by this means St. Petersburg is placed in direct communication with the capitals of Western Europe. There is no longer any reason why the embarkation of a regiment at Southampton, or the departure of a ship from Portsmouth, should not be known in the Russian capital before either can get out of the Channel. There is, however, no reciprocity of advantage. The Russian line is not open to private despatches.

THE OLDEST DUKE OF PARMA.—The father of the late Duke, on hearing of his death, left Paris, for the purpose of reassuming the Government of the Duchy. He states that he abdicated in favour of his son, but not in that of his grandson. The wise measures adopted by the Princess have, however, rendered her so popular, that it is not probable that the former Duke will succeed in his pretensions. Among other measures, she intends to publish a general amnesty in favour of political offenders, and has appointed a commission to inquire into the resources of the country, and to devise means of reducing the taxes.

THE MOUTH OF THE DANUBE.—Letters from Galatz contradict the accounts which have lately been given as to the state of the Sulina mouth of the Danube. Several merchants of Galatz had gone down on purpose to that mouth, on board the Austrian Lloyd steamer *Danube*, in order to ascertain the truth of the statements which had been made to the effect that the navigation of the river was now obstructed by means of palisades, but they found that nothing of the kind had taken place; only that at night a large chain, attached to the dredging-machines on both sides of the embouchure, is drawn across the river, so as to guard against any surprise on the part of the Allied fleets by night. Sixty sailing vessels have arrived at Galatz since the 1st of this month; but, unfortunately, they are all deluded in their hopes of getting a single freight.

PROTESTANT DEACONESSES IN PRUSSIA.—Two young and rich Protestant ladies of noble families (Countess de Stolberg and Baroness de Bar), having determined to devote their lives to attendance on the sick at the splendid establishment endowed principally by the King and Queen, and called Bethanien Hospital, have gone through the necessary forms which enable them to become deaconesses.—Letter from Berlin.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The whole of the journey of the Prince Napoléon has been attended with the most flattering demonstrations, and continued cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive la Prince Napoléon!" At Valence the Prince visited the lodging occupied by the late Emperor when a simple officer of artillery. At Marseilles the reception was most enthusiastic, and the town was illuminated the whole night.

The review on Wednesday last passed off most effectively. In the morning a cloudy sky threatened literally to damp the enjoyment of the spectacle; and when, later, the rain began to fall, it was supposed to be set in for the day. However, towards the afternoon, the sun broke forth, and the laying of the dust and refreshing of the air added in no small degree to the enjoyment of both actors and spectators. Never was the vast plain of the Champ de Mars more densely crowded than on this occasion. It is computed that not less than 200,000 persons were present, and those who failed to find standing-room, flocked to Chaillot and the other heights, where they could obtain even a comparatively distant view. The number of English present was prodigious. A few minutes after one arrived the Emperor, having at his right (a subject of general remark and speculation, it being in general considered a point of Court etiquette that no sovereign places even an equal in this position,) the Duke of Cambridge, and on his left Lord Raglan. The English officers of the Duke's staff, and the principal officers of the French army followed *en grande tenue*. Having passed along the lines, the Emperor and his party placed themselves in front of the grand racing stand, where the Empress, attended by all her Court, and surrounded by Lady Cowley, and a large number of French and English ladies, had taken her station. The troops then defiled, and performed some manoeuvres, forming a most brilliant *coup d'œil*. Many of the regiments, and a good number of the spectators, added to the cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive le Duc de Cambridge!" that of "Vivent les Anglais!" It is earnestly to be hoped that the good feeling thus manifested, and which it has taken such peculiar circumstances really to establish, may be maintained and strengthened by the close contact of the two nations.

On Sunday the Grandes Eaux at Versailles played in honour of the Duke of Cambridge, who, at the earnest invitation of the Emperor, postponed his departure till Tuesday; and on Monday evening, a brilliant, though not very general fête took place at the Palace of the Elysée, offered to his Royal Highness and the most distinguished of the English guests at present in Paris. In short, the whole week has been a series of reception, public and private, in which our compatriots play the principal part.

It is somewhat singular that under these circumstances, and with weather almost unprecedented for the season—the period of Passion Week being generally one of the worst in the climate of Paris and its environs, the ceremony of Longchamps should have been more than usually a failure. Is it that, like the unmeaning mummeries of the Carnival, this autumn—which we consider one that would be specially honoured in the breach rather than in the observance—it begins to strike the Parisians in the same light; and that they find to spend three hours in crawling in a line of hack and job carriages, broken here and there by an equipage—where something is certain to clash against correct taste—from the Place de la Concorde to the Barrière de l'Etoile, is not edifying? We hope and believe so. And let not our allies be wounded at our reflections on their equipages: we yield them the palm in almost all points of taste; let us, therefore, console our national *amour-propre* with this point of superiority, and claim to ourselves the monopoly of elegance and excellence in all that relates to what is comprised in the expressive term a "turn-out."

It is said that the Emperor proposes to give Paris, among the other improvements, a new race-course, on the model of those of Ascot and Epsom; the Champ de Mars being found in certain points defective for the purpose, and more exclusively calculated for military purposes.

An event of the most tragical nature, the assassination of the Abbé Guet, one of the most esteemed and respected members of the clergy, has excited universal consternation. Passing before the church of St. Vincent de Paul, at eight o'clock in the morning, and stopping to read a bill announcing the service and list of preachers of the Passion Week, a man approached him with a pistol in each hand, and, without a word, fired one at his head. Seeing that, though severely wounded, the Abbé did not fall, the miscreant attempted to discharge the second pistol, which missed fire; and the workmen, who, at some distance, had witnessed the attack, arrived but in time to seize the murderer. The Abbé was conveyed to the Hôpital Lariboisière, where, after lingering for some time in agony, he expired. The murderer, when arrested, so far from expressing any regret for the act he had committed, declared that he was only sorry not to have killed his victim on the spot. On being questioned as to his motives, he entered into an explanation the most trivial and unsatisfactory; and no real cause can be assigned for the commission of an act of cold-blooded atrocity, which has occasioned the death of a man universally beloved and respected in his calling and private character.

An unusual number of marriages in the higher circles are taking place at present, the high contrasting parties having waited for the conclusion of Lent for their celebration.

Already has the scourge which visits France every summer—hydrophobia—begun to make its appearance in various parts of the provinces. It is really miraculous that an intelligent people, and one making at present in many points so marked a progress, should not adopt in this case a remedy so simple, and one which would go so far to remove this frightful evil and many minor nuisances, as a dog-tax; no such restriction existing, the streets both of the capital and the provincial towns and villages, swarm with worthless, quarrelsome, half-starved curs, which catch and spread the infection to a degree that at times becomes positively fearful. And what is the safeguard adopted? When the evil has made such a head as to call public attention to and excite public terror at its presence, the police scatter a few poisoned balls through the streets, and insist upon people shutting up or muzzling their dogs to prevent their eating them; the natural consequence is, that one dog in a thousand is poisoned; the rest are imprisoned and muzzled till the panic is lulled, and then let loose to recommence the same process.

The want of rain, though a certain evil, is not here felt to any serious extent as yet, and the fields and vineyards give brilliant promise for the harvest. On Sunday morning, a short-lived torrent of warm rain, greatly refreshed the verdure and herbage; and in the South, some genial showers have done much good.

The theatres are preparing to wind up the gay season with some brilliant productions. The *Gaité* is about to produce a work, which, independent of its positive title to interest, possesses that of its being the probable farewell to the French stage of one of its most gifted and popular actors, Frédéric Lemaître. "La Bonne Aventure," the piece in question, is from the pen of M. Paul Foucher, who produces, the same week, at the Théâtre Français, his long-promised work "Aïssé." The Gymnase has a brilliant success with "Le Gendre de M. Poirier," by MM. Emile Angier and Jules Sandeau.

The work of Lieut. Bellot, which has just appeared, is one of the greatest interest, and shows the character of its author in a light which can but add powerfully to the sympathy and regret caused by his noble career, and its early and tragic close.

#### THE WAR.

##### DEPARTURE OF GENERAL ST. ARNAUD.

Marshal de St. Arnaud, the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the East, left Paris on Saturday morning by the Lyons Railway for Marseilles, where he is to embark for Gallipoli. He is accompanied by Madame de St. Arnaud, and by a numerous staff. Marshal Magran, the Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris, and a great number of general officers and private friends, accompanied Marshal de St. Arnaud to the station of the railway. The Prefect of the Seine, the aides-de-camp of the Minister of War and of Prince Jerome, and several other high functionaries, were in attendance to bid adieu to the gallant Marshal. The Marshal was expected to arrive at Toulon on the 20th.

##### THE FRENCH BALTIC SQUADRON.

The only French ship of the line which had arrived in the Baltic, up to the latest account, was the *Austerlitz* steam-ship, which is said to have left Klog Bay on the 19th inst. On the 12th inst., the following vessels sailed from Brest, to join Sir Charles Napier:—The *Inflexible*, ship of the line, Vice-Admiral Parseval-Deschênes, commander of the squadron; Captain Clavaud, head of the staff; Captain Perrenneau, &c. *Jemappes*, ship of the line, Captain Duparc, commander; Captain de Langle de Carry, second in command. *Le Tige*, Captain Fabre, commander; Captain Mequet, second. *Breslau*, ship of the line, Rear-Admiral Pénard; Captain Selva, aide-de-camp, &c. *Darien*, frigate, Captain Didelot. *Poursuivante*, frigate, Captain Prudhomme de Borre. *Semillante*, frigate, Captain Chiron de Brossey. Previous to the sailing of the squadron, nine companies of the First Regiment of Marines, forming an effective force of 900 men, were placed on board the three ships *Tige*, *Jemappes*, and *Inflexible*. Three batteries of artillery, formed on the war-footing, were also taken on board.

##### MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN AUSTRIA.

By a letter from the south of Hungary of the 10th we learn that the Austrian armaments are nearly completed. The transit of troops has been getting gradually less frequent, and the numbers of men less imposing. Large compact masses are collected for commencing operations, in case these should be necessary. The force which, in case of war, would be the first to act is at present under the chief command of the Archduke Albrecht, and consists of the 9th, 10th, and 11th infantry corps, with a part of the 1st cavalry corps. Furthest advanced stands the 9th corps, under the command of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Schaffgotsches, who has fixed his head-quarters in Semlin, taking up his position from Mitrowitz to the confines of Transylvania. His right flank is secured by the position of a special corps in Croatia, opposite the Bosnian frontier, where lie the fortresses also of Gradiako, Brod, and Esseg; all these, as likewise Peterwardein, Arad, and Temeswar, are fully armed and provisioned. The main army, however, is formed in the rear by the 10th corps, under the Archduke Charles Ferdinand, and the 11th corps, under Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Wengerski—each being 18,000 strong, and each with seventy-six guns. The cavalry is under Prince Francis Liechtenstein. Every arrangement has been made for keeping up the communications by land and by water, and camp-hospitals in the various towns of the kingdom will be in readiness to receive the sick or wounded. They will be conveyed to them by a ship, that is also fitted up as a floating hospital. The entire strength of the whole army, including the border regiments, number from 120,000 to 150,000 men. Should Austria take part in the war, her weight will in every case prove decisive.

##### THE DEFENCES OF CRONSTADT.

An attack on Cronstadt is only possible from the narrow channel which, in its various twistings and turnings, is commanded, for a distance of nearly four English miles, by the fort in front of the island. All signs, such as buoys, posts, &c., have been removed, so that even if the English vessels have the most experienced pilots on board, they will be obliged to move very slowly, and consequently a vessel advancing to the attack would be exposed for a whole hour to the fire of the Russian batteries, some of which have Paixhan guns of 130 pounds. If a single ship of the line is sunk, the channel is so effectually closed, that the others cannot advance. Cursory mention has already been made of Professor Jacobi's invention for destroying vessels at sea; and the German writer now gives some—apparently unintelligible—details on the subject. Strong iron chests, charged with powder and other combustible materials, are sunk into the sea, and connected by means of wires with a galvanic battery outside. "Above the chests is some machinery, which on being touched by the keel of a passing vessel, causes two galvanised wires to come into contact, which produces an electric spark, and with it an explosion." A hundred submarine mines of this kind are said to have been sunk in the channel leading to Cronstadt. Military men in St. Petersburg are divided in their opinions as to whether the fortifications of Cronstadt will be able to resist the heavy artillery of the ships. Four of the forts are formed of enormous granite cubes, the fifth is of log. The greatest danger for Cronstadt is that these forts may be taken one after the other, as each of them will be exposed to the united fire of a great number of vessels. After all, the greatest security of the place is the narrowness of the channel, which just at the entrance to the port, behind Fort Menshikoff, will be commanded by two enormous floating batteries, formed of old ships of the line. It must depend upon the state of the ice whether it will be possible to send the two divisions of the fleet which are still at Cronstadt to Sveaborg (Helsingfors), which is considered impregnable. General Dehn, of the engineers, has been appointed Military Governor of Cronstadt, and Admiral Ricard, an old but energetic man, commands the fleet.

##### THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

The latest accounts from the head-quarters of Omer Pacha prove the urgent necessity of the Allied forces arriving on the theatre of war without loss of time, if there be a desire to avoid, as General Baraguay d'Hilliers is said to have expressed it in one of his despatches, the repetition on land of the catastrophe of Sinope. A competent person, who has very recently examined, and with the greatest attention, the line of the Danube, from Widdin to Rassoava, and who has very minutely scrutinised the effective force under the command of Omer Pacha, with its capabilities and organisation, is of opinion that that force is not able to meet the Russian army single-handed, or to oppose its onward march to the south. No doubt is expressed as to the zeal, the enthusiasm, and the valour of the Turkish army, but the same authority declares that, notwithstanding the wonderful efforts made by Omer Pacha to introduce regularity and order in the host he commands, there is still a great deficiency in these respects. With the exception of Omer Pacha himself, who is admitted to be a man of much intelligence, and two or three others at the most, there is a great want of military capacity among the superior officers, and a still greater deficiency among the subalterns. Under these present circumstances, it is thought most desirable that Omer Pacha should not, until supported by the Allies, risk a battle with the Russians who have lately crossed the Danube. According to the same accounts, the Turkish army of the Danube does not amount to more than 90,000 men, while the Russians have now 200,000 disposable and effective men in the Principalities and Bessarabia. Fortunately, the presence of the Allied fleets in the Black Sea renders it impossible for the Russians to obtain supplies from the coast; and a considerable portion of that immense force is employed in conveying provisions and stores to the Dobrudja. But the great danger is in the want of organisation of the Turks. Hitherto they have done wonders; but a pitched battle before the arrival of the Allied armies might be very disastrous. A report has been forwarded to the French Government by Colonel Dieu, which is said to have hastened the resolution to send at once 100,000 men, or more, instead of the 50,000 spoken of at first.

The movements of the Russian forces in the Dobrudja are still very much enveloped in mystery. At one time we hear of their having appeared in the neighbourhood of Varna; and at another they are said to be advancing on Bassardjik, about twenty miles north of Schumla, where, according to one account, Omer Pacha has concentrated an army of 80,000 men. In addition to the forces already in the Dobrudja, the Russians are said to have formed a camp of 40,000 men and 180 guns, at Kalarasch—from which point they, no doubt, intend to make their attack on Silistria. The Turks have been keeping up a constant warfare along the river, at Olténitza, Turnu, and Giurgevo. The *Vienna Presse* gives some particulars of a sharp battle, on the 4th, at Giditach, near Kalafat, which ended in the defeat of the Russians, who were driven from the village with great loss. The Turks have since thrown a strong garrison into it from Widdin.

Varna, which is a strongly-fortified place, but which had a garrison of only 6000 men, having applied for reinforcements, a considerable force has been sent. The *Soldaten Freund* says that no less than 12,000 men have been landed at Varna, and recent letters from Constantinople speak as if a number of the Allied troops at Gallipoli would also be sent as quickly as possible.



## THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE BLACK SEA.

The account which the Russian papers give of the proceedings of their own Black Sea squadron is not likely to raise their estimate of the vigilance and energy of our naval forces in that quarter. The *Invalid Russe*, for example, contains a full and circumstantial narrative of the very able manner in which the Russian vessels executed the somewhat dangerous task of destroying the whole of the military posts which had been established on the eastern shore of the Black Sea, and removing the garrisons, which consisted of 5000 men, without any attempt on the part of the combined fleets to molest them. After explaining that the circumstances under which these military posts had been built had changed, and that it had, therefore, been deemed proper to destroy them, the *Invalid Russe* goes on to say:—

Prince Menschikoff has accomplished this service with the success which accompanies all the operations of the fleet in the Black Sea. On the 3rd of March he despatched from Ghelendjik the steamer *Molodets*, under the flag of Vice-Admiral Serebriakoff, towing row-boats; the *Crimca*, under the flag of Rear-Admiral Pankliff, towing the *Mamaï*, transport ship; the *Odessa*, towing the *Bzby*; the *Chersonese*, towing the *Gostogai*; the *Boïts*, towing the *Kodos*; the *Mogoutchy*, towing the *Tsemes*; and the *Argonaute*, towing row-boats.

In coasting along the shores of Circassia, and whenever they arrived opposite a post, they left the vessels necessary for the embarkation of the garrisons; but, on approaching Navaghinsk, two steamers—one French, the other English—were signalled. The embarkation was suspended, and measures were taken to prepare for action; however, the enemy's ships remained in the offing, passed before ours, and the embarkation was resumed.

In the meantime, opposite the post Vellaminoff, these two steamers stopped the hired transport *Bzby*: two officers hailed her, and addressed to her commander (Lieutenant Tcheybschiff) the following questions:—

"What steamers have you seen near the post of Navaghinsk?" Answer: "Some Russian steamers of war."

"What are they doing at that point?" Answer: "There is an Admiral there, and he has not told me his instructions."

"Who is burning the posts, you or the Circassians?" Answer: "We."

"Why do you burn them?" Answer: "Because such is the order given."

"Where is your fleet?" Answer: "I don't know, but I believe it to be at sea, and very near."

After having received these answers, the two steamers departed, having described themselves as the *Mogador* and the *Novosilsk*.

On the 5th the whole expedition anchored at Novorossiask, where it disembarked the garrison of the posts of Navaghinsk, Golovine, Lazareff, Vellaminoff, Tengkinsk, and Novotroitsk.

Storms had prevented the squadron of Rear-Admiral Voukotchitch embarking the garrison of the post of St. Esprit. The removal of this garrison took place between the 9th and 10th, by means of the steamer *Gromossels*, aboard which was sent Colonel Skolkoff, Aide-de-camp of the Emperor.

From all these posts, besides the garrisons, which make up an effective force of 5000 men, they embarked all the families of the soldiers, the workmen, and a great part of the stores of the Crown. The rest, as well as the buildings, were burnt, and the fortifications were blown up.

Our military resources have thus been augmented by an important body of picked troops, accustomed to war by long service in the centre of an unsubdued country.

It is but fair to add that the crew of the English steamer *Samson* give a very different account of the affair. They say that, early in March, the Circassians, having been provided with arms and ammunition, attacked the Russians, and, after a severely-contested battle, drove them from their castles on the coast. During four days the forts were surrounded by the Circassians, and at last the Russians, finding that they could hold out no longer, blew up their powder magazines and sought shelter at sea. The captain of the *Samson* distinctly states that a party of Russians who had abandoned two block-houses situated on a hill, were attacked by the Circassians and all out down. The loss of the Russians was represented as having been very considerable. As the Russians have not been remarkable for veracity in the accounts they have given of former skirmishes and battles, the report in the *Russe Invalide* must be taken with considerable deductions.

## THE WAR IN ASIA.

The Turkish Government has received information from Haireddin Pacha, the commandant at Kars, that a certain number of Polish deserters had arrived in that town, who stated that more than 12,000 of their fellow-countrymen would quit the ranks of the Russian army the moment they should see a Polish flag flying in the Ottoman army. It is well-known that for some time past the Russian Government has been sending the Polish recruits into the army of the Caucasus, in order to remove them as far as possible from their native country.

Schamyl has fairly commenced the summer campaign, now that the weather has become mild enough for military operations to be carried on. Letters of the 10th ult. from Kars state that the Caucasian hero and prophet, with a band of 2000 mountaineers, had effected a valuable capture of 500 camels, laden with ammunition and other supplies, on its way from Tiflis to the garrison of Akiska.

## EXPULSION OF THE GREEKS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

The decision of the Porte to order all Greek subjects to quit the Turkish territory in fifteen days from the 30th March, was submitted to the representatives of the two Great Powers on the 29th ult. They fully concurred with the measures proposed, and on the 30th it was sent to the Palace to receive the sanction of the Sultan. On the 1st inst. Mr. Metaxa, the Greek Ambassador, received his passports, and the Porte's order for all Greek subjects to quit the country in fifteen days. This measure occasioned the greatest confusion and disorder among the lower classes, who are petty traders, and cannot close their accounts unless at great disadvantage. Mr. Metaxa, taking their complaints into consideration, addressed a protest, and at the same time gave orders to the Greeks to call for their passports, as he intended to leave for Athens on the 3rd. Greek and Muscovite agents attempted on that and the following day to circulate rumours about general massacres and plots against the security of Christians in the empire. This occasioned a panic, both Greeks and Rayahs pressed to get passports to leave the capital, and, contrary to the law of existing treaties, the latter received their papers signed by the Hellenic Consul. Thus, in a couple of days, upwards of 9000 passports were delivered, one-tenth of which were to Ottoman subjects. The Porte, on being informed of this, immediately issued a notice whereby it declared that the passports were null, and that a commission, composed of two Turks and two Christians, should alone deliver permissions to quit the capital. This commission entered upon its duties on the 5th inst. Greek subjects of the Catholic persuasion are exempted, and have been taken under the immediate protection of the Archbishop. An order has been posted up in the city whereby all Greek subjects who are willing to become Ottoman subjects, and can give two securities for their conduct, must proceed to the police office and make a formal declaration, and they also will be exempted.

The loss to the higher classes is not so great as to those of humbler means. The Greek firms are very extended, and almost all have partners who are under French or Austrian protection, so that business, though obstructed, will not be entirely suspended. But the lower classes, consisting of sailors, domestic servants, porters, and the like, will be brought to utter ruin, and if they are to quit the country at their own expense, it is difficult to see how the orders of the Government can be carried out, as the greater number live only from day to day, and to find the means of paying their passage to the Piræus will be an impossibility to thousands. The Pacha of Smyrna has promulgated a similar order in his province, and the Hellenes inhabiting that prosperous city are to be banished to the number of about 9000. This course of policy is the less advisable, as the Rayahs Greeks who remain behind, some tenfold more numerous than those expelled, are to the full as dangerous as the Hellenes; in short, they are one in feelings and desires, and there is no reason to suppose that the Hellenes are more active in their machinations than the native-born subjects of the Porte.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has addressed a circular to her Majesty's Consuls in Greece and Turkey, explaining the attitude assumed by the Western Powers with regard to the Greek insurrection.

## THE GREEK INSURRECTION.

A despatch from Preveza of the 15th inst. brings intelligence that Arta and Zanina still held out against the insurgents, who are making no progress. Skirmishes were taking place daily, but with no important result. At Athens, the greatest enthusiasm was produced by the reply of the Greek Government to the ultimatum of the Porte. Enrolments are now made openly, and Lieutenant-Colonel Corsini is forming a new legion, by order of the Russian Ambassador, and with the assent of the Minister of War. This legion will be armed and clothed on the model of the Russian troops. In the midst of the Hellenic movement, however, the Russian party is busily plotting to raise a Russian Grand Duke to the throne of Greece.

A certain Colonel Wolkoff gives the impulse, in the name of the Czar, to the enthusiasm of the Athenians, which augments or diminishes

according to the nature of the news published by the journal—journals which are all subventioned with Russian money, and whose violence exceeds all bounds. Thus, when the crossing of the Danube by the Russians was announced, the whole of the Government party were mad with delight; and, during the night, a squadron of Lancers started off to join the insurgents, apparently by stealth, but in reality with the approbation of the authorities, who even encouraged the troops in their resolution, as is evident, among many other reasons, from the fact that the person at the head of this body of men, and, in fact, the person who carried them off was one of the King's aides-de-camp. Another circumstance, which speaks volumes, is that the troops left the whole of their horses—belonging to the Government—in their stables, but, before starting, they made a razzia of all private stables in the town, and carried off every horse that they could turn to account. The King and Queen are openly supporters of the movement; but in the Senate, in the Legislative Corps, among the most influential inhabitants of the city, the feeling is very different. They deeply deplore the conduct of the Government, which seems anxious to undermine the social edifice with its own hands, even if it should bring the whole structure down about its ears. There can be no doubt that the present policy of King Otho's Government not only puts a stop to the progress and prosperity of the country, but actually threatens the existence of Greece as an independent State. In the island of Spezzia the merchants and the inhabitants have employed their influence to prevent the Government from enrolling sailors for the corvette and the two brigs, which the Emperor Nicholas (by a pretended sale to a Greek merchant at Trieste) has proposed to give as a present to the Greek Government.

It is greatly feared that if these Greek vessels, which are at present in Turkish ports, are forced to return to their own ports, an attempt will be made to arm some of them, and to send them out as corsairs; but the English and French men-of-war watch them closely; and if the necessity should arise, as the Archipelago is soon to be navigated by so many vessels carrying troops, they will not hesitate to establish a blockade of all the Greek ports, and even to carry off the rudders of ships whose intentions or movements may appear suspicious. Such a measure, however, would be fatal to Greece, whose very existence depends upon its commerce and its mercantile shipping; more especially as the Government, with its usual want of forethought, has neglected to provide a sufficient reserve of grain for the support of the people till the next harvest. The kingdom of Greece is threatened with a frightful famine, and it is perhaps to escape the fury of the populace on that account that the Greek Ministry is endeavouring to gain a false popularity by flattering the momentary passions of the leaders and agitators of the people of Athens.

Montenegro still remains quiet, but Russian intrigues are actively at work. On hearing of the expulsion of the Greeks from Constantinople, Prince Danilo, Vladika of Montenegro, published a proclamation calling upon the people to take up arms.

## RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY INTRIGUES IN SPAIN.

The French papers affirm that the late disturbances in Barcelona and other parts of Spain have been fomented by Russian agents. If what they allege be true, the Czar is the chief promoter of revolutionary designs in Europe, with a view, no doubt, to make himself useful as the great conservator of the peace of Europe. The *Pays* of Monday speaks of the Russian intrigues in the most explicit terms:—

We have received information both from Spain and Portugal which is not without interest, which gives an idea of the morality of Russian policy, as well as the expedients to which it is reduced. It appears that, despairing of finding allies nearer home and of enrolling on its side any regular Government, Russia now places all her hope in the difficulties which she may cause elsewhere in order to distract our attention. Whilst some of her agents are working on the minds of the Christian population of Turkey in the name of religion and of nationality, others are seeking means to cause dissensions in Spain and in Portugal, which may, in the idea of the Russian Cabinet, cause a diversion in favour of the events of the East. For the last six weeks, a certain number of Russian travellers, among whom are several officers, have been arriving at Lisbon, from whence some have proceeded to the north and others to the south of Portugal. The fact in itself of Russian officers choosing the present period of difficulties for making a journey of pleasure is enough to excite suspicions, if it were not besides known that these agents are engaging in all kinds of intrigues in order to raise some kind of demonstration in favour of Don Miguel; of a Prince whom the Czar but a short time since designated as a monster and an idiot, a fact which is well remembered at Lisbon. What adds to the probability of the information that we have received on this subject is, that the same symptoms are manifesting themselves in Spain; it is the whole Iberian peninsula which Muscovite intrigue has in view. Public opinion sees the hand of Russian agents in the Carlist demonstrations which have recently taken place at Barcelona, and many people go so far as to say that the agents of Russia have distributed money in order to excite the workmen to revolt. We are very easy as to the result of the trouble which the secret diplomacy of the Russian Cabinet is taking. It is only necessary for such machinations to be known for them to be paralysed, and they can only tend to confirm the two States of the Peninsula in the warm feelings of sympathy which they loudly express for the policy followed in the East by France and England.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The screw-steamer *Hydaspes* arrived at Plymouth on Thursday, with the Cape of Good Hope mails to the 25th February. The election of the Upper House was completed, and that for the Lower House was in progress. The statement that gold had been discovered at Graham's Town was confirmed.

## UNITED STATES.

The steamer *Africa*, arrived at Liverpool, at midnight, on Monday, having left New York on the 5th inst. Washington had been the scene of intense excitement, owing to an expected duel between Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and Mr. Custing, of New York, two prominent members of Congress, who had quarrelled about the Nebraska Bill, but were persuaded at last to arrange the affair amicably. The attempt to force the Nebraska Bill through the House of Representatives, against the feelings of the country, has not been successful.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives, requesting the President to open negotiations with England, with a view of ascertaining upon what terms the latter Government would consent to the annexation of Canada to the United States! The resolution was rejected by a majority of 119 to 28.

An arrangement has been made between the United States and Australia, which embraces the entire ocean postage reform. Letters are to be carried between the two countries for 2½d.; while from England to Australia, a letter, under the new system, is to cost 6d.

WE learn from a private letter from Gibraltar, that the towing steam-vessel belonging to the North of Europe Steam Navigation Company, and chartered by Government, for the conveyance of Sir Colin Campbell, and a portion of Lord Raglan's staff, together with other commissioned and non-commissioned officers, thirty rank and file of the 19th Regiment, and sixty horses, reached Gibraltar, after a passage of four days and twenty hours—being, it is said, the quickest on record.

RUSSIAN TACTICS.—The Russians seem bent on carrying out their customary prudent system of warfare, by fighting as little as possible, where they are likely to meet an enemy on fair terms. Hence the course pursued by the Emperor with regard to the island of Aland. Finding that the works erected on the coast of that island would not be in a state to resist the attacks of the English fleet, he has ordered all the troops which were in the forts to evacuate them promptly, carrying with them all the guns and military stores, &c. Letters from Stockholm fully confirm this news, and the Emperor had also ordered all the pilots and all men capable of bearing arms to emigrate to the mainland in Finland, and to remove all vessels large and small, boats, &c., to the ports on the mainland; and in case that cannot be done, to sink and destroy them, so that not a vestige shall remain. The least opposition is punished with the knout, or with Siberia. It is said that the same system of national defence and voluntary destruction has been organised, and will be followed throughout the whole extent of the Russian shore commencing from Helsingfors to Cronstadt, and on the other side of the Empire to Sebastopol.

RAILWAYS SANCTIONED IN 1853.—From a Parliamentary return it appears that 792 miles of new railway were, in the session of 1853, authorised to be constructed, and 169 miles, sanctioned in former sessions, to be abandoned, leaving the increase in the authorised mileage, previously to 1853, 803 miles. The amount of capital authorised to be raised on shares, in 1853, was £11,358,740, and by loan, £4,158,862; but from these sums are deducted £948,300 of share capital, and £2,375,405 of loan, being the reduction, in capital and loan, authorised in former sessions by acts passed in 1853. The increase of capital and loan over the amount authorised previously to 1853 was, in the session of 1853, £11,010,440 on shares, and £1,783,455 on loans; together, £12,793,895.

WEIGHING GOLD.—M. Ludwig Oertling, of Store-street, has just completed a set of balances for the weighing of gold, for the Royal Mint at Sidney: the largest to weigh about 1500 ounces in each side to half a grain; the smallest being a very delicate assay balance, to weigh to one thousandth of a grain.

## PRINCE LOUIS-LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

THIS distinguished son of the Bonaparte family (whose Portrait we engrave upon the next page, from a beautifully-executed Calotype), has of late been the subject of much comment in Paris, and various parts of Italy; and very recently he paid a visit to England, his native country.

Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte is second son of Lucien Bonaparte, brother of the Emperor Napoleon I. Lucien Bonaparte was third son of Carlo Bonaparte, by Letitia Ramolini, his wife. He was born at Ajaccio, in 1775. After having held the important offices of President of the Council of Five Hundred, Minister of the Interior, and Ambassador to Madrid, he retired from France to Italy in 1804, the year of Napoleon's assumption of the Imperial diadem, and purchased the estate of Canino, in the Papal territory. Subsequently, in 1810, distrustful of the security of his Italian asylum, he embarked for the United States, but was captured by two English frigates, and conveyed to Malta to await the orders of Government. In conformity with those instructions, Lucien was transferred to England, where he arrived 18th December, 1810, and fixed himself in Shropshire, about fifteen miles from Ludlow, on a beautiful estate he was allowed to purchase. Here he sojourned, devoted to literature and the repose of domestic life, until the peace of 1814 enabled him to return to the Continent. During the Hundred Days he played a prominent part; and after Waterloo effected his escape to Rome, where he died 29th June, 1840. It was during his father's sojourn in England that Prince Louis Lucien was born—at Thorn Grove, Worcestershire, in Jan., 1813. He passed his childhood in Rome, and his youth in Florence, where he has devoted much time to the culture of science, particularly of chemistry and of philology. He has been one of the most active members of the scientific Italian Congress, and is author of several chemical works in the French and Italian languages. On the presentation of the celebrated chemist, M. Dumas, then Minister, he received the Cross of the Legion of Honour. The Prince was also a member of the jury for the French Exposition in 1849; and a French juror for the English Exhibition in 1851. He was elected a representative for Corsica at the Assemblée Constituante in 1848, but did not take his seat. The electors of the Department of the Seine, however, sent him with more than 120,000 votes to the Legislative Assembly, where he has uniformly displayed very moderate principles. He is now a Senator, the only one among the members of the civil family of the Emperor—from whom, on many occasions, he has received proofs of his consideration and sympathy. The Prince was present at the recent opening of the Legislative Chamber, when he occupied the second chair on the right hand of the Emperor.

The absence of Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte from the festivities of the Court, in February last, gave rise to an unfavourable, but false interpretation; and, though it is well known that the Prince takes no active part in political matters, it was nevertheless said that the absence was owing to some such cause, and that a coolness existed between him and his cousin, the Emperor. This was not the case. There was no coolness between the cousins; and if Prince Lucien had not been seen lately at the Tuilleries, it was simply because he had been for the previous month in England—which, as the place of his birth, he is much attached to. A few weeks ago the Prince paid a visit to Thorn Grove, took a lively interest in his inquiries about the place, and especially in the rooms chiefly occupied by his late father. The aged poor in the neighbourhood of Thorn Grove have a grateful recollection of the kindness and liberality of the Bonaparte family, and they are spoken of by many of the inhabitants of Worcester in terms of respectful admiration.

The Prince has since visited Italy, and on March 12th he arrived in Turin. The Sardinian Government, who had previously received intelligence by telegraph of the Prince's visit, had ordered a detachment of Carabiniers to meet him at the frontier and escort his carriage. This attention the Prince, with many thanks, declined accepting. The Duke de Guiche, Minister of France at the Court of Turin, waited on the Prince on the morning of the 13th, and announced the visit of the Ministers; and M. de Cavour, the President of the Council, mentioned that the King would be happy to receive his Highness in the afternoon of the next day. The Prince, attended by his secretary, Major Cavignari, dined at the French Embassy the same evening.

During the Prince's stay in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, though there is no Court, the whole of the authorities manifested the most respectful attentions, and immediately visited him. At Brescia it appears his presence occasioned a good deal of sensation; and though the Prince travelled in strict incognito, the people at once observed the resemblance between him and Bonaparte when First Consul. The crowds were so great in the streets that he had to get into his carriage to make his way from those who thronged to see the cousin of the Emperor of the French. At Venice the same reception awaited him from the Governor-General Gorzkowsky and the Imperial Lieutenant the Chevalier de Tuggenburg. On his arriving at Verona he was immediately visited by Marshal Radetzky.

The Prince expends a great deal of the time he can spare from political duties in writing a great philological work, begun in Florence. For this purpose he has assembled in this country a large collection of books, relating to the languages and dialects of Europe.

Prince Louis Lucien has an elder brother, Charles Lucien, Prince of Canino and Musignano, born at Paris, 1803. He is known for his extensive acquirements in zoology, and is a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences. He was President of the National Assembly of Rome in 1849. He is married to the only daughter of his uncle (the ex-King Joseph Bonaparte). Prince Louis Lucien has two younger brothers—Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, born in 1815, a member of the Legislative Assembly, and who served in Africa as Chef de Bataillon in the Foreign Legion; and Antoine Bonaparte, born in 1816, and also a member of the Legislative Assembly. Of his sisters, the eldest, Letitia, is the wife of the Right Hon. Thomas Wyse, British Envoy to Greece. Christiana Alexandrine Egypta, who married, in 1824, Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P. for Marylebone, and died in 1847, was daughter of Lucien, by his first wife.

## THE PRISON OF POERIO.

By a letter received from Naples, dated April 4, we learn that the authorities at the prison of Montefusco have imposed fresh cruelties on Poerio and his companions. A soldier pretends to have overheard the prisoners speaking disrespectfully of the Neapolitan Government. Orders were issued to have all the prisoners again chained to the wall. Poerio, however, for the moment has escaped, as the medical man of the prison declared he was not in a state to bear so severe a punishment. This is but a revival of the cruel treatment complained of about four months since, when a letter from Naples, dated December 4, brought the following intelligence:—

Baron Poerio, who has now born the chains of a galley-slave for more than four years, is subject to fresh severities, which, if continued, will, ere long, remove him from the troubles of this world. Hitherto the police authorities have permitted the ex-minister to spend ten ducats (£2) per month for such necessities as his state of health demands. Orders have now been issued that henceforth he will be permitted to receive from his family only one carlino (4d.) per day. Now the prison in which this victim of the Neapolitan Constitution is confined, at Montefusco, is so exposed, that without fire the prisoners would perish of cold, and the fourpence per day will scarcely pay for wood; independent of which M. Poerio is in such a wretched state of health as to require many comforts: such as are accorded to the very worst criminal are refused to the late friend and adviser of his Sicilian Majesty.

An artistic Correspondent has sketched Poerio and Pironti, as they lately appeared chained to two felons in the Infirmary of the Bagno di Ischia. The figure on the left is Poerio, that with spectacles Pironti. The Sketch, the reader is assured, is well authenticated.

The case of Poerio was detailed in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 26, 1851. About this period, Mr. Gladstone, in a series of letters to the Earl of Aberdeen, laid bare some of the iniquities of Neapolitan misrule. He narrated facts of which he had been the eye-witness, and showed what atrocities were committed in Naples, in the outraged name of justice. "Among the supporters of the King of Naples, at a time when he needed support, was one Carlo Poerio, distinguished for his eloquence as a speaker and writer, the blamelessness of his private character, and his attachment, not to extreme but to moderately Liberal principles. Of so much value to the Government were his talents and character considered in the perilous days of 1848, that he was nominated one of the Ministers of the Crown. He resigned that post—for what reason we are not precisely informed; but that he did not entirely lose the confidence of the King may be inferred from the fact that his advice was sought after he had ceased to be of service in the State. In July, 1849, he was accused, with forty other persons, of belonging to the extreme Republican party; and of plotting the murder of the King. On this charge he was brought to trial. Mr. Gladstone was one of the spectators on the occasion, and states that the evidence was inconclusive, the perjury of the witnesses palpable, and the conduct of the Judge most indecent and partial. The unfortunate ex-



Minister was, however, found guilty, and sentenced to "twenty-four years' imprisonment in irons;" and the present illustration represents a phase of his suffering; and, in our Journal for August 2, 1851, will be found engraved another prison-house of Poirio, the *bagno* of Nisida, the indignities of which are minutely described by Mr. Gladstone.



HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE LOUIS-LUCIEN BONAPARTE.  
(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

#### WALTON PIER, CARRARA.

THE same energy and indomitable perseverance, which has brought our commercial position at home to such a height of prosperity, is, from time to time, evident also in distant localities in which our countrymen have established themselves. Of this spirit we find an illustration in a new Pier at Carrara—a work undertaken at the sole cost and responsibility of the gentleman whose name it bears, who has been long resident at Carrara, and is well known as the proprietor of marble quarries. Fully 1000 tons of this beautiful material are shipped from this place monthly, principally to England, France, and America.

Up to the time of the opening of the Pier, the process of shipment had been most uncouth and expensive. The system, as described by an eye witness, was somewhat as follows:—The coasting vessels to be loaded were drawn up on the beach, and shears erected alongside, by means of which, and a clumsy capstan and tackle, the blocks were hoisted on board. With blocks of ordinary dimension this was the plan adopted, but when these happened to be of extra sizes, another most singular method was employed. The vessel in which a large block was to be embarked, after being hauled up on the beach, had her masts taken out, and the hold filled with sand, an inclined plane of the same material being raised from the shore to the craft; these preparations completed, oxen were yoked to a sledge on which the block was placed; it was then dragged up the incline, and ultimately deposited in the centre of the hatchway; the sand was then thrown out, and the marble gradually lowered into its place. The expense and delay attending this system were beyond conception. Weeks were often lost in waiting for fine weather and sufficient depth of water for re-launching the loaded craft, which, if of a large size, as a precaution against her capsizing, was engirdled with empty casks. Oxen and men then lent their assistance, and, by their united efforts, the vessel was dragged into the sea.

Such was the state of things up to the present day, until Mr. Walton took the spirited determination of supplying the want, and carried it through triumphantly, undeterred by the great difficulties which attended its erection.



POIRIO AND PIROUTI, IN THE INFIRMARY OF THE BAGNO DI ISCHIA.

The Pier extends nearly 750 feet into the sea, is 22 feet wide, and has a double line of rails, and a depth of from 12 to 16 feet of water. The superstructure is supported on piles of enormous size, varying from 60 to 90 feet in length. The timber was brought from the Apennines, beyond Florence, down the Arno to Leghorn, and carried from thence by sea to the works. There are two cranes, of improved construction, capable of lifting fifteen tons, on the pier. Notwithstanding Mr. Walton has had to execute this work at his own risk and cost, it gives us pleasure to add, that all engaged in the trade are at liberty to take advantage of its convenience at a moderate toll.

The inauguration of this bold and enterprising work has made quite a *furor* in Carrara and the neighbouring cities. It is doubtless a great move; and, we trust, is the commencement only of further

developments of commercial improvements in this rich and fertile country.

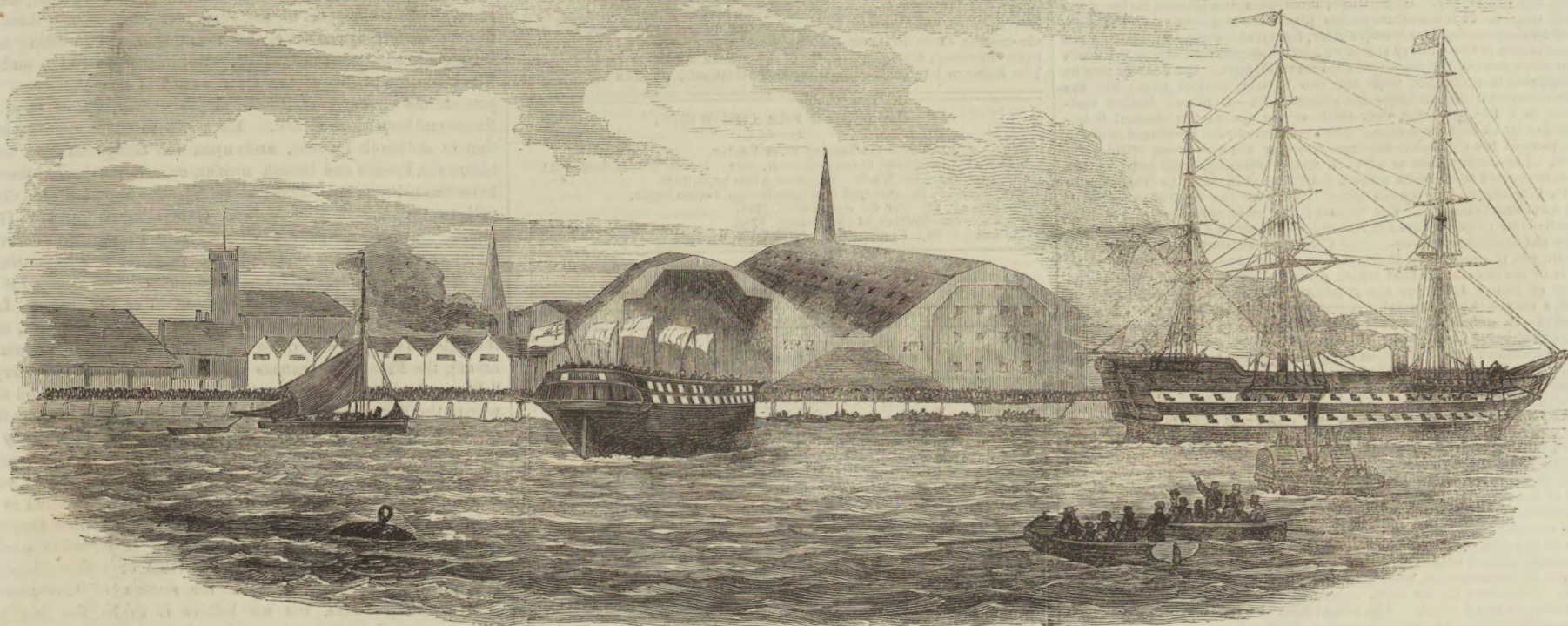
We learn with pleasure that his Royal Highness the Duke of Modena has taken an active interest in the prosecution of the work, and furthered it by liberally admitting the material imported for its construction at a reduced duty.

We have also been informed that his Royal Highness has given his assent for a railway to connect the Pier with the city of Massa and the marble quarries. These are all evidences of right feeling, and prove that our more remote Continental neighbours, even in the smaller principalities, are rousing themselves to that energy and exertion, so wholesome to society at large; and we congratulate Mr. Walton in having originated a movement tending so greatly to develop the commerce of Carrara.



THE NEW WALTON PIER, CARRARA, FOR THE SHIPMENT OF MARBLE.





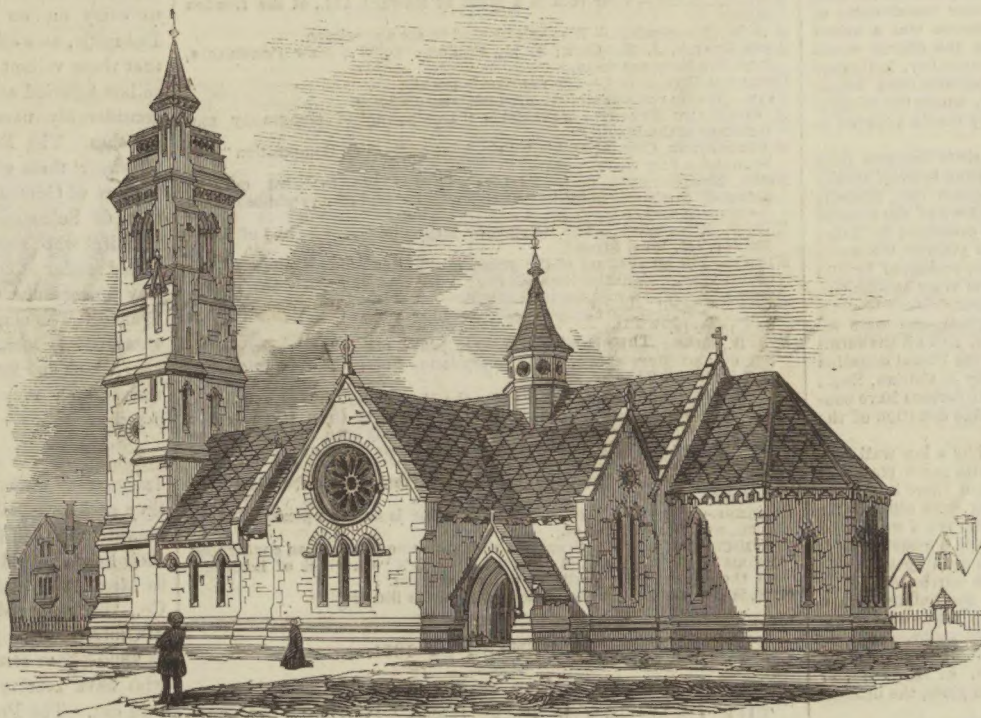
LAUNCH OF "THE PHOEBE," AT DEVONPORT DOCKYARD

## LAUNCH OF H.M.S. "PHOEBE."

This fine Frigate (50 guns) was launched from the Royal Dockyard at Devonport, on the afternoon of the 12th inst. It is usual at all launches of men-of-war vessels to erect seats and accommodation for a large company; but, on the present occasion, these preparations were dispensed with, the launch being a "pure matter of business," and not the least accommodation was provided for sight-seers. The Dockyard gates were opened at three o'clock to the public, and several thousand persons passed into the yard to witness this most imposing spectacle.

Our Artist had an excellent view of the launch, being stationed in a boat a few hundred yards from the stern of the vessel. The *Phoebe* was appointed to leave the land at four o'clock; but, first, our Artist's attention was directed to the *Nile* (90 guns), who had her "steam on," and was just leaving her moorings, surely and steadily. On she came, until she got in sight of the throngs assembled on board the *Phoebe* and in the yard, when she had three hearty English cheers: these were returned by the men on board; and the noble vessel passed alongside the yard at the stern of her "sister of the deep." Just as she had moved about a hundred yards further on, there arose a general shout, "She is off—she is off!" and off she moved majestically, and glided into the water. The air resounded with shouts—the tars on board the *Nile* rushed to the lower rigging and cheered most heartily.

The frigate was soon taken in tow by the steam tender; and the *Nile* moved out at a good speed to her moorings in the Sound, to await her orders to join the Baltic fleet. An old sailor, a bystander, stated that in the "old war time" it sometimes took four or five days to warp a vessel into the Sound. But now, by the



NEW CHURCH, WEST HARTLEPOOL.

aid of steam, this was done in less than an hour on the present occasion.

This noble frigate was built in the same lines as the *Indefatigable*, to which she is a sister ship, and is of the following dimensions:—Length of keel, 174 feet 8½ inches; between perpendiculars, 180 feet; extreme breadth, 51 feet 6 inches; depth in hold, 16 feet 6 inches. Burthen in tons, 2043-82-94.

The utmost activity prevails in the Dockyard; and we are assured that more than three thousand hands are now lustily at work within the walls.

CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH  
AT WEST HARTLEPOOL.

A VERY few years since West Hartlepool was little better than a barren, uncultivated soil, yielding little profit, and unsightly in appearance. The scene is now changed; and where the farmer anxiously toiled to house his scanty crops, the mariner now floats, and the anxiety he evinces is to ship the produce—principally coal—from its native bed, to remote parts of the world. The three docks which occupy the space once tenanted by herds, by whom a bare subsistence was obtained, are crowded with vessels, each gathering its stores, and thus aiding in the commercial prosperity of the place. The great importance of this position has rendered another dock necessary, and which has been recently commenced. Not only this dock, but other extensive works are in progress, which the increase of shipping has rendered absolutely necessary. The rapid demands of commerce have added to the wants in another direction, and building has become an extensive speculation. The sod is turned, and the hedges uprooted, to give place to streets



THE 8th HUSSARS AT THE RAILWAY, PLYMOUTH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



stretching in all directions from the main centre of activity; yet the supply of houses appears still to be insufficient for the rapidly-increasing population.

Mindful of the spiritual wants of this district, the Dock Company have, most liberally, given the ground, the stone, and lime, for the new Church, and have otherwise added to their subscription in aid of the great object. For such a population, varied and increasing as it now is, several things were necessary to be considered in the erection of the Church—it should be large enough to accommodate nearly 1000 persons in the body of the building; it should be so free from constructive obstructions, that all persons should be able to see the pulpit; a portion should always be free for mariners, who have no parish; it should be a plain, substantial characteristic fabric; it should have a lofty tower, that might be seen from a great distance at sea, and thus become a beacon in a temporal as well as spiritual sense; and the cost should be moderate, but not scanty. Under these conditions the present building has been erected. It is cruciform on the plan—the intersection of the nave and transepts being four massive piers, from which spring outwardly eight stone arches to the walls of the nave and transepts, forming on the north and south sides of the nave and chancel small aisles. The chancel may be considered to commence from the two eastern central piers; but the usual characteristic division—the chancel arch—is placed farther eastward, in a line with the east walls of the aisles; the chancel is terminated by an octagonal apse. The communion-rails are placed between the piers of the chancel-arch, thus allowing a large space within the rails. The roof, which is of open timber framing, with lofty arched ribs, supported upon stone corbels, is continued in one line from east to west, intercepted only by the large lantern at the central junction of the nave and transepts. The transept and aisle-roofs are of a similar construction; the timbers are covered with boarding, which receive the external Staffordshire tiles. The Church is entered on the west, the south, and the east; and in the east angle is a commodious vestry. The style of architecture is that which prevailed in the latter part of the reign of Henry III.; but the requirements for the building were of such a nature that no actual precedent could be adopted—even if it were desired—in either the general arrangement of the plan or the details; the object being rather to produce a characteristic building suited to that accommodation of a Protestant congregation, and to combine with the architectural expression. The building is erected of magnesian limestone, from the quarry immediately adjoining, where the excellent lime was also burnt; the lantern in the centre of the roof is principally required for ventilation; it also forms an important feature in breaking the otherwise monotonous line of the roof. The Church is admirably warmed by the combined process of hot water and air.

The greatest external dimensions are—from west to east 183 feet; from north to south 95 feet. The height of the tower is 100 feet to the top of the parapet, and to the top of the angle-turret 27 feet. The nave internally is 85 feet long to the east central piers, and 28 feet wide. The chancel is 17 feet long from the eastern piers to the arch, and 23 feet to the east wall. The aisles are 14 feet wide; those on the west of transepts 22 feet long, and those on the east 17 feet long. The internal length of the transepts, from north to south, is 89 feet; the width 23 feet. The tower at the base, externally, is 27 feet square; and internally, 14 feet 6 inches. The height from the floor of the nave to the ridge of the roof is 39 feet. There is a small gallery at the west end for the organ and choir—it is supported by stone piers and arches, and contains a large and powerful organ, built by Mr. Langley, of Greatham.

The building is a plain structure, without buttresses—one of the conditional requirements; but, in lieu of which, a greater massiveness of wall was substituted. In a new district, where plainness was a necessity in the habitations, a florid style of building in the church would have formed too great a contrast; therefore, substantiality, indicative of durability—a limited decoration, to distinguish plainness from meanness, with the necessary variety of outline and form, which the requirements of the building have originated, are the only means resorted to for artistic effect.

In the progress of the works, when the characteristic features from time to time became more fully developed, an increasing interest sprang up, and many individuals, apart from the subscription list, liberally contributed to the internal decoration. The windows of the chancel were filled with elaborately-designed stained glass, presented by Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq., who also presented the stained glass of the south transept windows; those of the north transept were presented by the subscription of a few gentlemen connected with the West Dock-office. The whole of the other windows are glazed in ornamental forms in plain glass, except the borders, which are of stained glass, and were all presented by the architect. The communion service, and all the furniture within the communion, except the chairs, were the liberal donation of Mrs. Ward Jackson. The oak chairs were given by J. Cardan, Esq.; the font, by Thomas Casebourne, Esq. Many other persons have contributed to the building, not forgetting the very noble donation of the organ by Mr. Langley.

A large churchyard has been formed and inclosed by a low wall and iron railing; there are four handsome entrances, with stone piers and iron gates; the internal space is laid with turf, and there is a broad gravel walk all round the churchyard near the railing, with other walks to the several entrances of the Church. As this churchyard will not be used as a cemetery—it being in contemplation to provide a cemetery elsewhere—this will, in a short time, be the only large open space in this fast increasing town. The Church will eventually be surrounded by a large square, and a desire has been evinced to erect the buildings in a similar style of architecture to the Church. In the south-west angle of the square it is intended to erect large schools; the south-east angle is appropriated to the Parsonage. Plans for these buildings have already been prepared by the architect of the Church (Mr. E. B. Lamb, of London), who also designed the whole of the stained glass, the fittings, and decorations of that building.

#### EMBARKATION OF THE EIGHTH HUSSARS, AT PLYMOUTH.

THIS fine cavalry regiment, which has been stationed for some time at Exeter, has just received orders for embarkation to the seat of war. The first division entered Plymouth on Friday week, about two o'clock, and our Artist has sketched them passing through the principal road that joins the two important towns of Plymouth and Devonport. The roads and streets were crowded, and many a cordial cheer was given as the troops passed along. The regiment is known as the King's Royal Irish Light Dragoons, and numbers 800 sabres. Their insignia is the national one of the Harp and Crown; and they have won honours which are recorded in the glorious names of "Leswarres" and "Hindostan." Their Colonel is Sir John Brown, K.C.H.; and they are under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Frederick George Shewell.

The transport in which they embarked was a sailing vessel, the *Echunga*, from Liverpool, 1200 tons burden. Her fore-castle and chief cabins are elevated above the main deck; on the second deck ten tables are fitted up, five on each side, for the exclusive accommodation of the soldiers. Beneath this deck is the hold in which the horses have been placed. This is separated longitudinally into three divisions. Those on each side are appropriated to the horses, which stand side by side, with their heads towards the centre, enclosed by barriers padded to prevent the animals being bruised. To preserve them also from danger to which they would be liable were they to lie down, a sling is prepared for every horse, which being fastened round his waist and attached to the beam above, affords him support. The third and central space in the hold is left free, to enable the men to feed and otherwise attend on the animals. The base of the floor is formed of casks. The horses stand on a dunnage laid flat, while in the centre there is a quantity of shingle and iron ballast. The aperture in the main deck, through which the horses were lowered, was padded on three sides with bags of straw. The aperture in the lower deck was not so protected.

The embarkation commenced on Saturday morning, and was a novel and extraordinary sight. It had been anticipated by many that horse-boxes would have been used to place the chargers on board, but the hatchway of the transport was not sufficiently large to admit of these admirable contrivances being employed. There was occasion to regret this, as the restiveness of some of the horses put the limbs of the men in jeopardy. In the absence of boxes, the ordinary slings were had recourse to. Each of these slings consist of a piece of canvas about a yard wide and two yards long, with staves at each end, and loops attached, when the sling is placed under the horse's belly, meet over its back, and one loop with an eye is introduced within the other; ropes are also fastened one to each staff, and one is brought round the hind legs of the horse and fastened, the other being secured round its chest; when this is done a man, standing by with a hook, fixes it in the eye of the loop, and the signal being given, the labourers haul on the mainyard of the ship, when the tackle instantly rises, taking the horse into the air with it. The creature at first struggles, but soon ceases, looking helpless and foolish, while dangling amid air. Having been drawn to a certain height, about thirty feet, the crew of the transport pull on the mainstay,

drawing the horse towards the ship, and men with ropes in their hands, attached to the horse's collar, guide it into the hold, where, as soon as it touches the firm deck, it gives a few plunges, as if in astonishment at its safety after its aerial flight, and is taken away to its appointed place.

About 60 horses were put on board, including the steeds of the officers of the division. The embarkation was concluded by half-past twelve o'clock.

When the horses were on board, the dragoons commenced inducting themselves into their temporary abode, bringing their arms, baggage, &c., into the ship. Many officers were present during the embarkation. Amongst them were Admiral Sir John Ommamney, K.C.B., Brigade Major Wetherall, and the Lieut.-Colonel and Major of the 8th Hussars (who were in plain clothes).

The transport, under the care of Mr. Brown, Master-attendant, was then immediately taken out of harbour; and as she passed the guardship *Impregnable*, Captain Lowe, the crew manned the yards, and gave cheer after cheer to their gallant countrymen, who, on land, as they upon the ocean, have the honour of England's name in their keeping. The *Echunga* left for Malta, en route for Gallipoli, on Sunday morning.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 23.—1st Sunday after Easter.  
MONDAY, 24.—Oliver Cromwell born, 1599. Daniel Defoe died, 1731.  
TUESDAY, 25.—St. Mark. Princess Alice born, 1843.  
WEDNESDAY, 26.—Oxford and Cambridge Terms begin.  
THURSDAY, 27.—Sir W. Jones died, 1794.  
FRIDAY, 28.—Mutiny of the *Bounty*, 1789.  
SATURDAY, 29.—London University founded, 1827.

#### HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 29.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 25	12 0	12 25	1 0	1 35	2 25	3 35

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. F.—Arms cannot be legally used or adopted unless the party claiming them can show descent from some ancestor entitled to them, or is a grantee himself.

BURLINGTON HOUSE.—Our contemporaries persist in stating the purchase-money of Burlington House to be £150,000; whereas, the amount is £10,000 less than this sum, as stated in our "Table Talk" of last week.

S. A. C.—Clark's Treatise on Water-Colour Painting contains some useful instructions in flowers.

A. B. C.—Address the Officers in Waiting, College of Arms, London.

A SUBSCRIBER.—A christian name cannot be changed. A surname may be altered or adopted by Royal license.

W. F. H.—Sir Robert Peel was twice constituted Prime Minister: first in 1834, and again in 1841. The Duke of Wellington succeeded Lord Goderich as First Lord of the Treasury in 1828.

D. O., Essex.—If the two bills be separate, it would be safer to have a stamp on each; but if the whole be combined in one account dated, a receipt stamp for the balance will suffice.

J. C. K., Dublin.—Your coin is a groat of Edward III., of the London Mint.

J. J. W., Macclesfield.—We shall be glad to see a specimen.

ANTI BEARD; J. N., Cork; J. L., Preston; O. W.; NEW PORTRAITS, &c.—We have not room.

CORINNA, Hampstead.—The practice is unsafe.

CRIB.—We do not interfere in card-playing disputes.

A CONSTANT READER.—Johnston's "Dictionary of Geography and Gazetteer of the World."

A SUBSCRIBER, City.—Booth's "Principles of English Composition" will be found a very useful work.

BETA, Stockton-upon-Tees.—Faraday's instrument to point out the action of the hands in table-moving, may be had of any philosophical instrument maker.

E. P. T., Kilmarnock.—The "Saturday Magazine" may be had of J. W. Parker, 445, West Strand.

MINNA.—For an abstract of the principal "Table-moving" phenomena of last year, with authorities, see the "Year-book of Facts, 1854." They were of American and German origin.

J. G.—The Map of the Census is contained in the Abstract, published this day, price 1s.

F. J. D., Exeter.—The Princess' Theatre holds about 1800 persons; the Surrey and Marylebone, 2000; Drury-lane, 2700; Covent-garden and Her Majesty's Theatre, 3000.

ALFA, Edinburgh.—No candidate for the East India College, at Haileybury, can be nominated thereto, whose age is less than seventeen, or above twenty-one years; and no person who has been dismissed from the army or navy, or expelled from any place of education, will be nominated to the College.

W. H. R., St. Paul's Churchyard.—The new street shall be illustrated forthwith.

CLARENS.—The coin described in your letter is an Irish penny of King John, worth from 3s. to 6s.

A SUBSCRIBER, who is desirous of obtaining some information concerning female training schools, is referred to Low's "Charities of London," for the present year, published in a cheap form.

G. R., is thanked; but we have not room for the illustration.

#### THE CENSUS OF 1851.

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#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1854.

THE military operations of the Allied Governments are not of a promptitude sufficient to satisfy the British public. The Russians are pushing on; and, if in a position of peril or difficulty, are making the best of it by their energy and their daring. Immense masses of troops daily pour across the Danube into Bulgaria, and Varna and Schumla are no longer secure. At least, such seems to be the opinion of Omer Pacha—one of the ablest Generals of modern times—who has made, and continues to make, ineffectual appeals for reinforcements. If he be left to bear the whole brunt of the Russian attack, there will be an outcry from the British public that will be anything but pleasant to the ears of those who have wasted precious time, either by their incapacity or their unwillingness. While Napier is at work in the Baltic, there ought to be British hands and hearts at work on the shores of the Black Sea. The country asks why Sebastopol was not attacked before the Russians had time to fortify it? and why, at the present moment, the Black Sea fleet has not blockaded or taken Odessa and Nicolaieff? The Russian army in the Dobrudja depends

for the greater portion of its supplies upon Odessa; and, if that place were captured, a great step would be taken towards its final defeat. Sebastopol is not impregnable, and we have a force sufficient for the enterprise. The policy of Russia in the Baltic is such as to leave Napier but small chance of striking a blow, except at Cronstadt itself. Everywhere the orders of the Russian Government to its officers in command of stations on the coast, are to abandon untenable positions, to destroy fortifications, and to move upwards, with all available men and ammunition, towards Cronstadt and the neighbouring defences of the capital. Aland and the adjacent isles have been abandoned; and the Czar, unable to rely upon the support of the Finlanders, barbarously threatens to depopulate that province, and to transport the unwilling inhabitants into the interior of Russia. But in the Dobrudja and the Black Sea the policy of the Czar is not of this character. His acts are not of passive resistance to the enemy, but of open defiance and impetuous attack. He seems to count upon the inaction of Admiral Dundas, and upon the delay that must occur before the French and British armies, or such portions of them as have landed on the Turkish side, can march from Gallipoli to the aid of the gallant Generalissimo of the Ottomans. These things are exasperating to the British mind, which can imagine no reason for the slumberous dilettantism of the fleet in that quarter, whatever excuses it may make for the delays which have occurred in the arrival of the troops. Lord Raglan and the Duke of Cambridge, having done their best, amid the galas, reviews, and other festivities of Paris, to popularise among the French the *entente cordiale*, and to render the cry of "Vivent les Anglais" no unmeaning formality, are now on their way to the East; and the plan of operations having been as fully discussed at Paris as in London, and finally agreed upon by all the high parties most competent to give advice or form an opinion, we may expect that the combined armies will immediately set to work. We have no idea that their objects will be confined to the defence of Constantinople. The country expects that they will include a bold and comprehensive system of offensive warfare against the Czar, at any and every available or vulnerable point. We do not pretend to be in the secrets of Governments or of military chiefs, but we believe it to be the fact that perfect unanimity of opinion exists between Lord Raglan and the Marshal de St. Arnaud, as the plan, to be pursued, not only to defend Adrianople, Sophia, and the passes of the Balkan, but to carry on an active warfare against the Russians in the Dobrudja, as well as in Wallachia and Moldavia. We only hope that these valiant soldiers and able commanders will not arrive at so late a period as to be obliged to confront the enemy at points considerably nearer Constantinople than the trans-Danubian marshes. The British fleet in the Black Sea has it in its power to render them effectual service long before their arrival. The capture of Odessa would make amends for months of delay; and that of Sebastopol, while it immortalised the memory of the Admiral who should be bold and fortunate enough to achieve it, would render of comparatively small importance the hitherto dilatory proceedings of the military authorities of Great Britain and France. The country is weary of protocolling, parading, and reviewing. It looks for business—that the war may end with the year which saw its commencement—and not be the parent of other wars, which may continue to afflict the world for a quarter of a century.

INSTEAD of strikes coming to an end, as we hoped they would they are, unhappily, increasing. In consequence of the master manufacturers at Stockport having given notice that the wages of their hands would be reduced to the standard at which they stood in May, 1853, the hands working for Messrs. Kershaw, Lees, and Co., 2000; for Messrs. Marshall and Co., 1400; for Robert McClure, 1200, Cephas Howard, 850; and others—in all amounting to 9800—have struck; and the hands at three or four other mills, who have received an extra week's notice, are also expected to turn out. The Preston strike seems as little likely to come to an end now as in the first week of its existence; except as the evil increases in magnitude, it must, in some way or other, however disastrous, come the more speedily to a conclusion. From their earnings the Stockport hands subscribed £200 a week to the Preston turn-outs; that supply must now be stopped, and the Stockport hands will themselves need to share in the assistance the working-classes have most generously, but perhaps not prudently, given to the Preston turn-outs. By them this seems felt to be the hastening on of the climax, and the Stockport turn-out has accordingly been characterised by some of their supporters as hot-headed and impatient. It has already led to an addition to the taxes imposed on those who are at work. At Darwen and at Blackburn, the payment of 7d. per loom by the hands at work has, by recent resolutions, been agreed to. Neither masters nor men can long continue to carry on this extensive and extending conflict, and after all means of conciliation have failed, the only hope left is that this rapid extension of the conflagration must soon leave it without material to feed on. To extinguish it seems beyond ordinary power, and we can only prepare ourselves to reckon up the large cost of the ruinous conflict.

The well-meant meeting of the middle classes at Preston, which recently took place to mediate between the men and the masters, has been fruitless. In reply to the mediation committee, the masters' association has declared "that rates of wages cannot be settled by mediation, but must be left to supply and demand," and declines to accede to the proposed mediation. The committee rejoin "that other elements besides supply and demand enter into the solution of the question." They say that the property of "other classes not connected with the dispute is materially damaged and depreciated by it;" and they imply that it may be advisable to apply to Parliament to lay down rules for both masters and men, and "make the settlement of the dispute compulsory." Thus, as very often happens, the mediators, finding themselves unsuccessful, have taken a side, and go further in their zeal than either of the original combatants. No persons have before publicly hinted that it would be right to introduce the Continental practice here, and have a compulsory settlement by authority, of disputes concerning the price of work and goods, and the value of mutual services. From the line of argument adopted by the masters



and the committee, and from the arguments usually employed touching capital and labour, it is plain, whatever may have been the real origin of the dispute—such as a consciousness of growing power in the workmen, and something like hereditary and unreflecting arrogance in the masters—that it is now clothed in the language of political economy, and is referred to the very ultimate principles of social science and legislation. The rule is brought into question, by which the services one man renders to another is, or ought to be, estimated; and it has become practically agitated, whether that rule should continue to be, as heretofore, “the higgling of the market,” as rather opprobriously called, and better described as the unrestrained influence of dealers on each other, or should be settled by a decree of the Legislature, which is notoriously here a partial body, and everywhere has peculiar interests of its own. The dispute, in fact, belongs to a series of questions which are now agitated all over Europe with intense interest, and have been agitated again and again, more or less, as circumstances have increased the gains of different classes, for upwards of a century. Those who fancy they can settle such a dispute by any sudden and off-hand method, are greatly in error, and are more likely to become, like the mediation committee at Preston, zealous partizans of one side or the other—embittering the dispute—than successful umpires. We, at least, can pretend to do nothing more than record the facts of the case, and point out to our readers the necessity of studying and mastering the great principles of legislation, and of social science, which are at issue. If they were clearly and fully comprehended by the public—as are the relations between inches, feet, yards, poles, acres, &c.—there could be no dispute about them; consequently, the general ignorance is, in this case, as in most others, to blame for the public calamity.

### THE COURT.

The past week has not been distinguished by any remarkable display of Court hospitality. The Queen and the Prince Consort have frequently appeared in public, and her Majesty has more than once enjoyed equestrian exercise.

On Good Friday the Queen and the Prince, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and the Duchess of Kent, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated.

On Saturday the Queen held a Privy Council, at which a proclamation was ordered, appointing Wednesday next the 26th instant, to be observed as a day of humiliation. Her Majesty gave a dinner party in the evening; the guests at which included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Lady Emily Seymour, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, and Lady and Miss Seymour.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, and the Duchess of Kent, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated, and administered the Holy Sacrament. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Royal children, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, walked on the Eastern-terrace.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince walked in the Home-park. The Princess Royal rode out on horseback. The Prince of Wales and the younger members of the Royal family, took their accustomed exercise. In the afternoon the Queen and the Prince drove out in an open carriage.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, rode out on horseback. The Equerries in Waiting were in attendance.

The Countess of Desart has succeeded Viscountess Canning as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Court will return to Buckingham Palace on Monday next.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll and family have left town for Clifton-house, near Maidenhead, for the recess.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington have arrived in Paris, from a tour in the Italian States.

The Earl of Cottenham has left Park-lane, on a tour to the East.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left town on Tuesday, for their seat, Broadlands, Hants.

Viscount and Viscountess Sydney have left town for Paris.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer left town on Wednesday, for Hagley-hall, Worcestershire.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

#### NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.—MONDAY.

Craven Stakes.—Calamus, 1. Alas, 2.  
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Sabra, 1. Coalition, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Lady Elegant (late Pillion), 1. Apropos, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Student, 1. Caliban, 2.  
Renewal of the Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Weathercock, 1. Census, 2.  
Match, £600, h. ft.—Sittingbourne, 1. Pelion, 2.  
Match, £200, h. ft.—Invasion, 1. Caracara, 2.  
Match, £200, h. ft.—Doublethong, 1. Poodle, 2.  
Handicap Plate.—Seostris f., 1. John o' Gaunt f., 2.

#### TUESDAY.

Match, £100, h. ft.—Pharol received forfeit from Marquis of Seigné.  
Plate, of £50.—Bessie, 1. Duke of Hamilton, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Switch, 1. Jenny Wren, 2.  
The Newmarket Handicap.—Coup d'Etat, 1. Sine-quâ-non, 2. Veteran, 3. Betting at Starting: 4 to 1 agst Epaminondas, 5 to 1 each agst Nicotine, Veteran, and Little Gem; 6 to 1 agst Sine-quâ-non, 12 to 1 agst Assault gelding, 15 to 1 agst El Dorado. A few bets at the rate of 100 to 5 and 100 to 6 were taken about Coup d'Etat.  
The Riddleworth Stakes.—Baalbec, 1. Fact, 2.  
Subscription Plate.—Lioness, 1. Rackapelt, 2.

#### WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.—Guy Mannerling, 1. Mandricardo, 2.  
Craven Handicap.—Ephesus, 1. Nathan, 2.  
Handicap Plate of £50.—Lady Flora, 1. Legatee, 2.  
Column Stakes.—Prince Arthur, 1. Miranda, 2.  
Handicap Plate of £70.—Newbold, 1. Jack Leeming, 2.

#### THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Pebble, 1. Sir Hard bottle, 2.  
Handicap Plate.—Antevorta, 1. Folly o' Day, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Incubus, 1. Oltipa, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Quince, 1. Student, 2.  
Handicap Plate of 100 sovs.—Inder, 1. Diomedea, 2.  
Aske Produce Stakes.—Crosslane, 1. Humguffen, 2.  
Buckhurst Stakes.—Boiardo, 1. Baalbec, 2.  
Subscription Plate.—El Dorado, 1. Rackapelt, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Appollonius, 1. Caliban, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Student, 1.

#### LATEST BETTING AT CAMBRIDGE.

CHESTER CITY.—9 to 1 agst Baalbec; 35 to 1 agst Duchess of Lorraine colt; 40 to 1 agst Jubile (freely), Peggy, and Cobnut; 50 to 1 agst Jack Frost; 1000 to 15 agst Dr. O'Toole; 1000 to 10 agst Catapaw, Aldford, and Little Jim; 1000 to 5 agst Canute and Bridesmaid; 1000 to 4 agst Royalist; 1000 to 3 agst Indian Warrior; 1000 to 2 agst Umbriel, Pantomime, and Annie Sutherland; 1000 to 1 agst Wild Huntsman.  
DURLEY.—5 to 1 agst Autocrat; 8 to 1 agst Derwish; 33 to 1 agst Wild Huntsman and Maryas; 40 to 1 agst Belgrave; 50 to 1 agst Prince Arthur; 100 to 1 agst Champagne; 200 to 1 agst Punch Box, Marley Hill, Marble Hill, Acrobat, Besens, and Bolardo.  
GREAT NORTHERN HANDICAP.—15 to 1 agst Aquilla; 25 to 1 agst Vindex.  
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—7 to 2 agst Ruby (and Bolardo (both t)); 8 to 1 agst Champagne (t).

RACES NEXT WEEK.—Only two more meetings take place during the present month: on Tuesday, the York Spring Meeting is held; and on Thursday Malton Races take place—each occupying two days.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—M. Claudet has been honoured with the Queen's commands to arrange a portable apparatus, in the conservatory at Buckingham Palace, for the purpose of taking her Majesty's portrait, and those of the young Princes and Princesses, for the stereoscope—a graceful act of Royal patronage of the beautiful art of Photography, which it gives us much pleasure to record.

### PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

#### DEPARTURE OF THE EARL OF LUCAN.

Major-General the Earl of Lucan, Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Cavalry, which will number about 2000 men, left the South-Eastern terminus on Wednesday evening for Dover, from which he will proceed, as quickly as possible, to Marseilles, where he will embark for Gallipoli. Lord Lucan was accompanied to the station by his daughters, Lady Augusta Gerard Sturt and Lady Lavinia Bingham, also by his youngest son, the Hon. G. Bingham. His Lordship was received by the officers of the company, who had set aside a special compartment for his use. Lord Bingham, son to the noble Earl, and on his staff, is already in Turkey; and Captains Walker and Charteris, also aides-de-camp, started on Sunday last. Brigadier Scarlett and Brigadier the Earl of Cardigan, commanders of divisions under the noble Earl, have not yet left, it being desirable, for the public benefit, that some of the staff should remain until the latest moment. Lord Lucan had prolonged interviews on Tuesday and Wednesday with the Secretary for War, the Duke of Newcastle. He also visited the General in Command of the Home Troops, Lord Hardinge.

#### EMBARKATION OF THE LANCERS AT PORTSMOUTH.

The first division of the 17th Lancers embarked on Tuesday at the Portsmouth Dockyard for the East. Familiar as are the inhabitants of that port and garrison with warlike displays, the presence of a cavalry regiment was a rarity, and, consequently, was productive of great interest. The weather was beautiful, many Easter holiday-makers were seeking for amusement; and to these the march of the troops from the towns adjacent, where they had been billeted pending the arrival of the ships appropriated for their conveyance, was an unexpected treat. Five merchant-ships have been taken up by Government for this regiment, but only two had got alongside the dockyard. These were the *Ganges* (her number as a transport being 20), and the *Pride of the Ocean* (21). The first-named is a fine ship and rapid sailer, of about 950 tons burden; and the latter is an extremely beautiful American-built clipper, of about 1400 tons burden. Both these vessels had been properly fitted up with horse-stalls by the shipwrights in this dockyard, who worked all day on Sunday upon them; the *Ganges* having seventy-eight and the *Pride of the Ocean* ninety stalls. Each ship has on board a large quantity of pressed hay, and every other description of provender and requisite for the well-being of the troops and their horses. Commander Baynton, the Commodore of the division of transports that take out the 17th Lancers, has his quarters on board the *Ganges*.

The two divisions for embarkation marched into Portsmouth garrison—one at ten on Tuesday morning, and the other at three in the afternoon. The first division was met up the London-road, about a mile from the gates, by the band of the 79th Highlanders, who joined them, and accompanied them into the town and dockyard, playing on the road a variety of martial and popular airs. The roads were lined with people, who loudly cheered the troops as they passed along. On arriving in the dockyard, they dismounted near the jetty alongside of which the *Pride of the Ocean* was lying ready to receive them, and in a few minutes the business of unloading the horses on board was commenced; a large number of persons, among whom were many ladies, taking great interest in it. Most of the animals were very restive under the operation, some in particular plunging very much, to the great hazard of the men on whom this duty devolved. Several very hard knocks were received; and one man had his head cut, but not so seriously as to prevent his continuing at his post. In reply to Colonel Lawrence, the commanding-officer of the regiment, he said the cut was not much, nothing like what he should expect to receive before long. The whole of this division, consisting of eighty horses, were safely got on board, and stalled in rather less than three hours. The officers who proceed out with the division on board the *Pride of the Ocean*, are Major A. S. Willett, Capt. A. F. C. Webb, Lieut. Sir W. Gordon, Bart., Lieut. J. W. Hartopp, and Adjutant Kendall.

In the afternoon the second division of the regiment arrived in the dockyard at half past three o'clock, and embarked on board the *Ganges*. This division consisted of 70 horses and the usual number of men, with the following officers—Capt. J. O. Winter, Lieut. A. Learmouth, and Cornet A. Cleveland.

#### SIR CHARLES NAPIER IN THE BALTIC.

The telegraphic despatch from Copenhagen, of April 12, which we were enabled to give in our last publication, stated that the *Damutless* had seen eighteen Russian vessels at Sveaborg, or Helsingfors, and that Sir Charles Napier had instantly set sail in that direction, from which it was inferred that we should probably have some important intelligence from the Gulf of Finland in a few days. But the distance from Kioeg Bay to Helsingfors, some three or four hundred miles, must take some time; and as the English fleet, on Wednesday last, was only off the Swedish island of Gotland, which is not half way to Helsingfors, it may be some days yet before we hear of anything decisive having been accomplished. Sir Charles Napier had previously sent to the island of Gotland to ascertain if there was good anchorage there for the fleet, and if water could be provided. We learn also, from the *Ostsee Zeitung*, of April 16, that he had officially declared his intention to blockade all the Russian ports in the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia. The *Stettin* paper, of April 16, says the ice had broken up between Revel and Helsingfors, which is a good way up the Gulf of Finland, but it was still firm in the harbour and bay of Revel.

The departure of Sir Charles Napier from Kioeg Bay was very unexpected, as is evident from the following remarks of the *Stettin Zeitung*, of April 16:—

The *Geyser*, Copenhagen and Stettin steamer, has brought the intelligence that Admiral Napier suddenly left Kioeg Bay, with twenty large sail, on the 12th inst., and proceeded in the direction of the Island of Gotland. The ground for so sudden a resolution on the part of the Admiral was the report, brought by a steamer which had gone out reconnoitring, that it had seen a Russian fleet of eighteen ships of the line near Revel. It was only so joyful a piece of intelligence as that which could induce Sir Charles to renounce the pleasure of seeing on board the *Duke of Wellington* the notabilities of Copenhagen, as well as of making them partake of English hospitality, and at the same time of showing them the proud fleet of England. As the parties invited were preparing in Copenhagen to make the expected visit, they received from one of the steamers in the roads the intelligence that the fleet had, early that morning, gone out to sea from Kioeg Bay. Even the shipping of the meat and other provisions for the fleet was countermanded. As the *Geyser* passed that bay, on the evening of the 13th inst., it perceived only four war-ships lying there, but met on its way with two others, which were returning to the bay.

On the 18th, twenty-five English ships belonging to the Baltic fleet were seen passing the island of Bornholm; and, on the evening of that day, a heavy cannonading was heard, which led to the belief that they had fallen in with the Russian fleet—a very improbable surmise, as the eighteen large vessels were nearly 300 miles from Bornholm. The “heavy cannonading” was, no doubt, the ordinary evening exercise of the English fleet.

Admiral Plumridge's division of the fleet, consisting of the screw-steamer *Imperieuse*, 51 guns; the *Tribune*, 31; the *Damutless*, 34; and the paddle-wheel steamer *Leopard*, made the first capture last week. The very day the declaration of war was read to the fleet—April 4—Admiral Plumridge left Kioeg Bay to look after some Russian ships, laden with sulphur and lead, which were said to be fixed in the ice. They were bound from Lubek for some port in the Gulf of Finland; but, in consequence of the obstinacy of the Czar, they have become English prizes, and are now, we believe, on their way to Sheerness. A despatch from Copenhagen, of April 18th, says:—“Four Russian ships, laden with cargo, were captured in the Baltic yesterday, and carried past here as prizes to London.”

Among the Russian vessels at Helsingfors are the following nine ships of the line—*Peter I.*, of 110 guns; the *Empress Alexandra*, 84 guns; the *Hezechtel*, *St. Andrew*, *Alexander Newski*, *Wladimir*, the *Grand Syssol*, *Hangoerda*, and *Kronstadt*, of 74 guns.

#### THE COMBINED FLEETS IN THE BLACK SEA.

The latest accounts from the English and French fleets in the Black Sea report that they were still anchored at Kavarna. The *Sidon*, *Firebrand*, and *Mogadore* had been stationed at the mouth of the Danube to prevent the Russians throwing in supplies. The *Retribution*, *Tigre*, and *Niger* were in the Bosphorus. Accounts from Odessa of the 1st inst., state that the Allied fleets had appeared in front of that port, and had caused great alarm. The inhabitants were preparing to quit the city for the interior; but there do not seem to have been any grounds for their apprehensions, as the fleets deemed it most proper to return to Kavarna. On the 5th inst. a Tartar arrived at Constantinople with intelligence of six Russian ships of the line having left Sebastopol. Three were said to be stationed at Anakli, and three off Batoum. Much surprise was expressed as to what our cruisers were about, and a steamer was instantly despatched to apprise Admiral Dundas of the fact.

A Vienna despatch, of the 19th inst., states that the fleets were before Odessa, and that the French and English Admirals had declared the whole of the Russian ports in the Black Sea in a state of blockade.

### THE ALLIED ARMY AT GALLIPOLI.

The whole of the British troops had left Malta by the 12th inst., except the Guards, and 200 men belonging to the 49th Regiment, who expected to leave on the 13th. The *Golden Fleece*, which had left Malta on the 31st ult., with General Sir G. Brown, a large number of officers, and nearly a thousand rank and file of Rifles, Sappers and Miners, arrived at Gallipoli on the 5th inst., and on the 8th landed the first body of troops in Turkey. The delay in the disembarkation is ascribed to the want of preparations for their reception.

The *Moniteur* says the reports from General Canrobert respecting the arrival of the French troops at Gallipoli, are highly satisfactory. A Turkish commission had been appointed to make all the necessary preparations, and the result was that everything had been arranged in the best possible manner.

A proportional part of the town (says the *Moniteur*) has been reserved for the English troops, and this division was made between them and us with the most perfect good feeling. General Canrobert has examined nearly the whole of the peninsula, and has designated the various sites on which the different corps will encamp by brigades as they land. The troops will be placed there in very satisfactory conditions, at the smallest possible distance from Gallipoli, and in places amply provided with wood and water. The country is exceedingly healthy, and provision has been made for the chance of illness by the establishment of a temporary hospital at Gallipoli. Premises have also been set apart in the town to serve as stores, and receive the supplies of all kinds which are being sent out from France for the use of the army. Our installation, consequently, has been commenced in the best possible conditions; and in a short time the three first divisions will be assembled at the Camp of Gallipoli, with all their artillery and engineering apparatus, and with the stores, hospital accommodation, and camp arrangements required for the expeditionary corps. All this immense amount of supplies has been embarked at the ports of France and Algeria, and without doubt at the present moment the greater part of it has arrived at its destination.

On the day they landed, General Brown and Colonels Sullivan and Lawrence, with the Rifle Brigade, and Colonel Victor, of the Artillery, with 100 Sappers, preceded to the Camp of Courail, three leagues from Gallipoli, where 4000 French soldiers were also encamped, under General Canrobert. The best understanding was said to exist among the Allied troops. The Pacha of Adrianople was doing everything in his power to facilitate their operations. The Sappers had begun at once to fortify the Isthmus.

#### CAVALRY FOR THE WAR.

So numerous and conflicting have been the reports relative to the route determined on for the cavalry destined for the East, that doubts still exist regarding their disposal. The following return offers the most recent arrangement approved by the authorities:—

Regiments.	Men.	Horses.	Place of Embarkation.
4th Dragon Guards ..	250 ..	250 ..	Dublin.
5th Ditto ..	250 ..	250 ..	Cork.
Royal Dragons ..	250 ..	250 ..	Liverpool.
6th Inniskillings ..	250 ..	250 ..	Plymouth.
8th Hussars ..	250 ..	250 ..	Plymouth.
11th Hussars ..	250 ..	250 ..	Dublin.
18th Light Dragons ..	250 ..	250 ..	Portsmouth.
17th Lancers ..	250 ..	250 ..	Portsmouth.

Total .. .. 2000 .. 2000

Of these regiments, destined for Gallipoli, only the 8th Hussars and 17th Lancers have embarked.

### KARA FATIMA AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

WITHIN the last month the forces of the Sultan have received an accession which has excited very great interest at the great focus of enthusiasm at Constantinople. The new ally is Kara Fatima Hanoun, whom our Artist has sketched as he witnessed her procession through the streets of Stamboul, accompanied by her 300 Kurdish horsemen. To understand fully their importance, it may be as well to glance at the country whence they have been recruited. The eastern and southern parts of Asia Minor are the patrimony of wandering tribes, who to a fierce Mussulman spirit unite a strong feeling of independence, and who are always ready to contest the authority of the Sultan, except when it is in real danger. A line drawn from Sinope to Smyrna will mark the boundary of the regions which, totally subjected to the authority of the Pacha, furnish their contingent of Bashibozouks according to a regular militia law of great antiquity. To the south-east of this line the peninsula contributes no certain supply of men; and it is only on occasions like the present that the name of the Prophet or the love of plunder induces them to quit their plains and mountains, and venture into contact with civilised man. One of these tribes, said to be capable of furnishing 4000 horsemen, is under the guidance of the above woman, whose name, or rank, is expressed by the word “Fatima.” Their home is in the mountains of Cilicia, and whether or not they are of kin to the ancient pirates, they certainly bear a strong moral resemblance. Three hundred of them set out from their stronghold; and their appearance at Scutari gave rise to the excitement which our Artist has depicted. The Queen, or Prophetess—for she is endowed with supernatural attributes—is a little dark old woman of about sixty, with nothing of the Amazon in her appearance, although she wears what seems to be intended for male attire, and bestrides her steed like the warriors of her train. She is attended by two hand-maids, like herself in masculine costume, and was brought across the Bosphorus, with a select band of followers, to a species of barrack in Stamboul. The Bashibozouks are beings of refined intelligence in comparison with these nomads of the Karamanian wilds, whose condition and numbers are unknown even to the Pachas of the province. Their arms are various, and seem to indicate a mode of warfare in which each man keeps the spoils he has won. Some carry the pistols and yataghan of the Albanian; here and there is a rifle that may have come from Birmingham, and a carved scimitar from the forges of Syria. One will carry a wooden club or mace, which he swings round his head, chattering his teeth, and gesticulating violently, as if to make up for the poverty of his armament by a display of ferocity. The long matchlock of the Afghan is not wanting, and individuals of the tribe are said to retain the bows and arrows of their remote forefathers. One account declares that conjugal affection has impelled the heroine to her perilous enterprise. Her husband is expiating sundry misdemeanours in a Candian prison, and Fatima, fearful that her entreaties would have little effect on the Sultan without some proof of her loyalty, has brought 300 of her best warriors to fight the Muscovite, on the reasonable terms of eighty piasters a month, with tooth and stirrup money in every village they may traverse.

We understand that Fatima comes from Marach, a town of Kurdistan: on her arrival in Scutari, she was presented to the Sultan; and her appearance in the streets, followed by her Kurd cavalcade, and a large number of mules and camels bearing bags said to contain money for the pay of the troops, attracted immense crowds of people, especially women, at every point where she was expected to appear. Our Artist met her escort near the Seraskierat, where her cavalry had been reviewed by the Minister of War. In the view is shown the outside of the Seraskierat, with the pagoda gate. This wide space leads to the widest thoroughfare in Stamboul, and is a sort of Regent-street for the Turkish ladies: the pathway is covered, and the shops are gaily painted. On the right lies the Mosque of the Sultan Bajazet, better known by Europeans as the Mosque of the Pigeons; and myriads of these birds, which the Mahomedans hold sacred, are to be seen in the yard of the Mosque. Our Artist has shown Fatima and her cortège emerging from the grand Seraskierat gates, and above the wall is seen a portion of the great tower; the wall is painted blue, so that it sets off admirably the amphitheatre of Turkish women. Fatima's costume is described as a very dirty pelisse, with broad sleeves; dirty white trousers, and yellow boots; long pistols and a yataghan in her girdle; and in her hand, a lance, bearing as a pennant a darkish rag. Her head-dress was a long piece of white linen, wrapped all over and round the neck, but leaving the entire face visible. She wore no jewellery. Her charger, like those of her attendant cavalcade, was a sort of lean and ungroomed animal, of little blood, but with long flowing mane and tail, and the bony head and inverted curved neck, which is characteristic of the Kurdistan steeds. By Fatima's side rode her brother, wearing an immense fez over his rolled turban, and covered, like every one of the suite, with a ragged cloak. Preceding them, a little on the left, and behind two gendarmes that opened the march, rode a very droll-looking fellow, playing on a little drum, stuck on the fore part of his saddle; with the accompaniment obligato of nasal singing and grimaces. His conical cap was identical with that we see on the head of the King's fools, upon our stage; it was made of fur, with something like a small fox's tail hanging from the top. This personage, our Artist afterwards learned, is the fool of Fatima, and serves, also, for her first musician. Around, before, and behind the cortège were persons to keep the road clear. Everywhere, Turkish women stood by hundreds. Such is Fatima and her cortège, who have recently laid their services at the feet of the Sultan.





KARA FATHMA HANOUN, WITH HER KURD CAVALCADE, AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



SKETCHES AT KALAFAT.



AFTER THE ALARM-GUN, AT KALAFAT.

We have received from our Correspondent at the seat of the war on the Danube the accompanying Sketches of the incidents described in his letter from Widdin, dated March 10. In the first scene we have the faint of the 8th, when two squadrons of cavalry and a cloud of Cossacks made their appearance on the right of the intrenchment at Kalafat, drew themselves up in order of battle, and, being supported by two guns, waited for the Turks to come out. Twenty-two Turkish squadrons were accordingly called to horse, and emerged from the intrenchment at a place where their movements were concealed from the Russians. The whole enemy could have been easily captured or destroyed by cutting off the retreat of the squadrons; but the Turks preferred to go out and show their force, and the Russians, after firing two shots from their six-pounders, disappeared at a gallop, and escaped. Next day, the 9th, the alarm guns were again heard, and the batteries of the island told that the Russians had appeared in the same direction

as on the previous day; but this time they stood in masses on the plain, far out of gunshot from the forts: seven battalions of infantry, with twelve guns, five squadrons of regular cavalry, and hosts of Cossack skirmishers, who patrolled the front. The latter advanced within the range of the lines, the alarm was given, and one Cossack lost his life by a Turkish shot. With the exception of a few officers who went forward, the Turks did not send out a single man; and the Russians, after four hours' array, without moving, withdrew. Meanwhile, an outer fort presented the scene of leisure which our Artist has depicted in the second Sketch: the Pachas Achmet, Moustapha, and Halib, sitting in the centre on stools, smoking their chibouks: on the right is a block-house, near which are orderlies, with horses. On the left, several officers, English, French, and Turkish, are looking with telescopes at the enemy, over the parapet. The corner guns are à barbette—that is, above the parapet; the others

are in embrasures. In the extreme distance are the enemy. Around the Pachas are field officers, Albanians, &c.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes from Widdin, March 31:— Everything is quiet here—that calm and stillness in the atmosphere before the earthquake which we know is coming. At ten last evening a battalion of regular troops crossed from Kalafat, and the heavy artillery again rolled over the ill-paved streets of Widdin, on its way down the river to Lom Palanka, which is more than one-third of the distance to Rahova. As hitherto, we have constantly received an accession of force until the number of fighting men here and at Kalafat (for Widdin is also full again), amounts to 40,000 at least. We were somewhat surprised at this counter movement. It implies that the Russians are diminishing their forces here, have given up the proposed attack on Kalafat, and are either concentrating their men lower down the river, or are retreating out of Lesser Wallachia. \* \* \* \* \* I have the best authority for believing that the Turks will advance from



THE FORTIFICATIONS AT KALAFAT.



Kalafat in ten or twelve days, if the weather continues fine. They are only waiting for the grass to spring, that they may have forage for their horses, as the Russians have burned up all the hay; and, indeed, destroyed almost everything in Lesser Wallachia. Kalafat and the neighbourhood yields nothing to the Turkish army, who derive all their supplies from Widdin. While we procure here meat in abundance—beef at 1d. and fresh pork at 1½d. per lb., eggs, potatoes, carrots, parsnips, and the finest shad—you can scarcely find a vegetable on the Russian side between Kalafat and Krajova, except a few onions. This I have from an eye-witness. Meantime the country (Bulgaria) seems inexhaustible, and immense supplies of hay, fifty or sixty loads in a row, often pass under my window. Rice, maize, and wheat are still abundant.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

#### RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, APRIL 20.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
Apr. 14	30.162	69.3	31.0	51.8	+ 6.1	62 E.	0.00
" 15	29.967	67.0	34.8	51.2	+ 5.3	64 N.E.	0.00
" 16	30.083	66.9	35.3	51.3	+ 5.3	63 N.E.	0.00
" 17	30.202	69.0	41.5	47.0	+ 0.7	91 E. & N.E.	0.00
" 18	30.104	67.5	35.6	52.8	+ 6.3	72 E.S.E.	0.00
" 19	29.930	78.6	40.7	60.7	+ 14.0	64 S.E.	0.00
" 20	29.766	77.5	42.8	60.6	+ 13.6	59 E.S.E.	0.00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.22 inches at the beginning of the week to 30.03 inches by the morning of the 15th; remained at about this reading throughout the day, increased to 30.28 inches by the afternoon of the 17th, and decreased to 29.68 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.992 inches.

The mean daily temperatures have varied from 30° to 14° above their average values during the week. During the time they have been above their averages, viz., on every day from the 26th March, the average daily excess has been 6.2°. The mean daily temperatures of the 19th and 20th are the highest mean daily temperatures at present recorded on these days, the register extending back to 1814. The mean temperature of the 18th, 19th, and 20th was 58°, and is the highest mean temperature of the corresponding three days at present recorded—the nearest approach being 53.8°, in the year 1814.

The mean temperature of the week was 53.6°, being 7.3° above the average of the corresponding week during 38 years; and the warmest week—consisting of the same seven consecutive days—since the year 1814, when the mean temperature was 54.7°.

The range of temperature during the week was 47.6°, being the difference between the lowest reading of the thermometer on the 14th, and the highest on the 19th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 32°. The greatest was 38.4° on the 14th; and the least 17.4°, on the 17th.

The weather, throughout the week, has been fine, and the sky almost entirely free from cloud, with the exception of the 15th, when it was almost covered with cloud throughout the day.

Lewisham, April 21, 1854. JAMES GLAISHER.

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—During the week ending last Saturday, the births of 1573 children were registered in the metropolitan districts; of these, 795 were boys and 778 were girls. In the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years, the average numbers were 714 and 679 respectively; showing a total increase of 180 above the average number. The number of deaths registered was 1087, showing a decrease on the returns of the preceding weeks. The average number in the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, corrected for increase of population, was 1114. The actual number of deaths, therefore, is 27 less than the estimated number. Diseases affecting the organs of respiration still continue to decline, the number of fatal cases this week being 179, and 13 below the estimated number. Bronchitis has decreased from 112 last week to 77 this week, being about the average number. Epidemic diseases were fatal in 254 cases, while the average is 198. Typhus and continued fever appear to increase, the number this week having risen to 59, while the average is 38. There were 5 deaths from small-pox, 18 from diarrhoea, 2 from cholera, and 9 from violence, privation, cold, and intemperance—the average being 21.

**THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S LEVEE.**—Wednesday being the first day of Easter Term, the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranworth, held his customary levee, and entertained the Judges of the several Courts of Chancery and Common Law, as also several Queen's Counsel and Serjeants-at-Law, to breakfast, at the mansion of his Lordship, in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-gate, previous to proceeding in state to open their respective Courts at Westminster. Mr. Justice Crowder, on his arrival, was warmly congratulated by the Judges and counsel present on his elevation as one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, in the room of the late Mr. Justice Talfourd. At the conclusion of the levee the Lord Chancellor, attended by the purse, mace, and train bearers, in his gold robe of state, the other Judges and counsel also wearing their full state robes, proceeded in procession to Westminster-hall, the High Constable of Westminster and the benches of St. George's, Hanover-square, St. Peter's and St. Margaret's, Westminster, heading the procession alternately during the route. The legal cortege arrived at Westminster-hall a few minutes before two o'clock, where, as usual on these occasions, a large number of persons, principally ladies, were present to witness the ceremony. The Lord Chancellor and the Judges passed off to their several courts.

**PROCLAMATION OF THE EAST.**—On Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, Mr. Beddome, the Sergeant-at-Arms, and other civic officers proceeded to the Royal Exchange, where the Queen's proclamation for a day of humiliation and prayer for the restoration of peace was read. A proclamation from the Lord Mayor, requesting the citizens will close their shops and abstain from all business on that day, in order that the day may be devoutly and reverently observed by all classes, was also read. The ceremony attracted a large assemblage of persons.

**LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.**—On Thursday a special meeting of this company was held at the Bridge-house Hotel—S. Laing, Esq., M.P., in the chair—when a bill authorising the enlargement of one or two stations, and the improvement of different parts of the line, at a cost of £369,000, was approved; a strong protest, however, being entered by the shareholders against the introduction of the Cardwell clauses into the bill.

**REPRESENTATION OF CAMBRIDGE.**—There are already four candidates offering themselves to the Liberal party alone: the Hon. F. Campbell, Mr. Adair, Mr. Mowatt, and Mr. Edwin James, Q.C. There is little question but Messrs. Mowatt and James will be the parties selected.

**NAPOLÉONIC AUTOGRAPHS.**—At a sale of autographs which has just taken place in Paris, in consequence of the death of M. Brioso Thivars, were the following lots:—A letter of Babeuf, written from St. Pelagie, was knocked down for 50 fr.; one from Dessaix to Kleber, 25 fr.; from Madame Elizabeth, 80 fr.; from Marat, 25 fr.; from Marie Antoinette, 180 fr.; and one from Madame Lætitia, mother of Napoleon I., to Lucien Bonaparte, 19 fr. 50 c. Twenty-one lines of the writing of Napoleon I., without signature, were sold for 15 fr.; and ten pages of his writing, with corrections by his own hand, being a fragment of the history of Corsica, which he composed a little after his leaving the school of Brienne, brought 200 fr.

**RECORDS IN DUBLIN.**—We are glad to learn from Dublin that some attempt is to be made to put the national records there preserved in order. We say preserved—but this is almost an abuse of terms. As our English records lie, some of them above the powder-magazines of the Tower, others in the damp and dirt of Westminster, so the most precious vouchers of Irish history are "trampled under foot on the floor of the dome of the Four Courts, lie beneath the level of the Liffey in the Custom House, or stand in heaps amid dust and damp in the old Prison Tower of Dublin Castle." No one knows the contents of these papers; it is only known that they are national in interest, character, and importance. Imperfect "lists" have been made of them, or some of them, by Sir W. Betham, and by order of the late Record Commission; but of their contents no man can pretend to have any knowledge. Some change is, however, to take place. Colonel Larcom, present Under-Secretary for Ireland, has cast an eye on these literary treasures; and, with the zeal of an antiquary, has given instructions to the Ulster King at Arms to direct the cleansing and superintend the examination of this vast mass of historical documents.

**WARLIKE ALARMS.**—On the appearance of her Majesty's ship *Tartarus* in the Bay of Cromarty, a short time ago, the good people of Ballintraid and Barcarville, taking it into their heads that they were to be "impressed" to fight the Russians, took to their heels, and concealed themselves in the neighbouring woods for several days, till the disappearance of the suspicious craft. It is said that many passed the night in the old church of Kilmuir. The fishermen of Tarbert, also, a few days ago, were greatly frightened by a sudden report that the Russians were just landed at the lighthouse. The utmost alarm prevailed, and hurried preparations were made for the hills, when some bold man ventured to approach the cause of terror, and found it to be a hoax.

### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

#### THE RIGHT HON. HENRY HOBHOUSE.

Mr. Hobhouse died at Harpsden-house, Somersetshire, on the 13th instant, in his 78th year. The right hon. gentleman, born in 1776, graduated at Brasenose College, Oxford, was called to the bar in 1801, and filled the office of Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department from 1817 to 1827. On his retirement he was sworn of the Privy Council; and subsequently resided, principally, at his seat in Somersetshire, of which county he was a Deputy-Lieutenant, and for many years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions.

Mr. Henry Hobhouse was son of Henry Hobhouse, Esq., of Hadsden-house, and grandson of Henry Hobhouse, Esq., younger brother of John Hobhouse, Esq., of Westbury College, county Gloucester, whose grandson is the present Lord Broughton. He married, 7th April, 1806, Harriet, John Turton, Esq., of Sugnall Hall, county Stafford; and leaves several children.



#### JAMES HOLFORD, ESQ., OF HOLFORD HOUSE, REGENT'S-PARK.

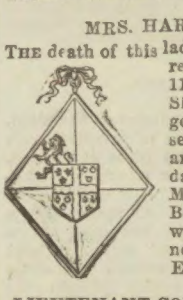
The death of this opulent merchant occurred on the 9th inst. He was elder surviving son of the late James Holford, Esq., of Manchester, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Humphrey Owen, Chaplain of the Collegiate Church, of that town. His grandfather, Thomas Holford, also of Manchester, was eldest brother of Josiah Holford, Esq., of Hampstead, whose grandson, the late Lieut.-Colonel James Price Holford assumed by Royal license the surname and arms of Gwynne, on his marriage with the granddaughter of Thynne Howe Gwynne, Esq., of Buckland.



#### COLONEL WILLIAM EDWARD POWELL, OF NANTEOS, M.P.

This respected gentleman, Lord-Lieutenant and late M.P. for the county of Cardigan, died, at his town residence, Hyde Park-terrace, on the 10th inst. He was born 16th February, 1788, the eldest son of Thomas Powell, Esq., of Nanteos, by Elinor, his wife, daughter of Edward Maurice Corbet, Esq., of Ynysmaengwyn, and grandson of the Rev. W. Powell, LL.D., by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Athelston Owen, Esq., of Kihlwaeson, county Montgomery. The Powells, of Nanteos, are a branch of the line of Edwin ap Grono, Lord of Tegingl, founder of the 13th noble tribe of North Wales and Powys.

Colonel Powell married first, 4th Oct., 1810, Laura Edwyna, eldest daughter of James Sackville Tufton Phipps, Esq., of Coston House, county Leicester; and secondly, in April, 1841, Harriett Dell, widow of the late George Ackers, Esq., of Moreton Hall, Cheshire, and daughter of Henry Hutton, Esq., of Cherry Willingham, county Lincoln. By the former, who died in 1822, he had two sons, William Thomas Rowland, now of Nanteos, and Cornelius.



#### MRS. HARRIET BYNG, OF WROTHAM PARK.

The death of this lady, the widow of George Byng, Esq., so long the respected M.P. for Middlesex, occurred on the 11th inst., at her residence, in St. James's-square. She was daughter and co-heir of Sir William Montgomerie, Bart., of Magbie Hill, co. Peebles, the representative of a distinguished branch of the great and ancient House of Montgomerie. Sir William's other daughters and co-heirs were—Elizabeth, Viscountess Mountjoy; Barbara, wife of the Right Hon. John Beresford; Anne, Marchioness Townshend; Jean, wife of William Reynell, Esq., of Castle Reynell; and Amelia, wife of Charles Cobbe Beresford, Esq.

#### LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BRANDER, OF PITGAVENY AND KINNEDAR.

This gallant officer (late 42nd Highlanders) died at his seat, Pitgaveny-house, Morayshire, N.B., on the 23rd ult., in the 63rd year of his age. He entered the army at an early age, having joined his regiment (the 42nd) at Corunna. Present with them in all their engagements till the conclusion of the war, he was severely wounded at Orthes, and slightly at Quatre-Bras. He fought with his light company at Waterloo. Two war medals and several clasps marked his distinguished services. On the death of his father, in 1826, he succeeded to the entailed estates of Pitgaveny and Kinneddar, and sold out. Colonel Brander having left no family, his landed property devolves upon his sister Mary, Lady Dunbar, second wife of the late Sir Archibald Dunbar, eighth Baronet of Northfield. Her only son and heir-apparent is an officer in the Madras Cavalry.

The will of the late Mr. Holford, of Regent's-park, which was proved in Doctor's Commons on the 15th inst., was sworn under £100,000 personality, the whole of which he has bequeathed to his brother and nephew, and not to the Prince of Wales, as was reported in the papers of the 19th inst.

### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—*Rectories:* The Rev. R. C. Cage to Rathconell, Westmeath; Rev. H. Dowson to Little Horsted, near Uckfield; Rev. J. Hemsted to Gratwick, Staffordshire; Rev. C. F. Norman to Portishead, near Bristol. *Vicarages:* The Rev. H. Abud to Uttoxeter, Staffordshire; Rev. W. Marsh to Wethersfield, near Braintree, Essex; Rev. M. Mitchell to Kirtling, near Newmarket; Rev. W. L. Newham to Barrow-on-Soar, Leicestershire. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. H. G. Faussett, to South Littleton and Middle Littleton, in the Vale of Evesham; Rev. E. Gillson to Warley, near Brentwood; Rev. R. T. Jenkins to Llanging-nig, near St. Clears; Rev. J. Keeling to St. Paul's Church, Lisson-grove. Rev. F. Reade to the new Church of St. John the Baptist, Hove, near Brighton; Rev. L. Tuttle to Lea Marston, Warwickshire. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. J. Colborne to Slad; Rev. J. Ross to St. James's, Norwich; Rev. C. Seaver to St. John the Evangelist's, Belfast.

**TESTIMONIALS.**—The following clergymen have recently received tokens of affection and esteem:—The Rev. E. Gillson, from the congregation of St. Edwards, Widdowes; the Rev. T. Hollway, from the inhabitants of Spilsby, Lincolnshire; the Rev. Charles Bryan, M.A., Rector of Woolstone, Gloucestershire, from his parishioners, an address, with nearly 550 names attached; together with a handsome and costly silver inkstand, as a memento of their esteem and regard. The members of St. John's Church, Little Bolton, presented their respected pastor, the Rev. Walter Chamberlain, with his portrait (painted by Mercier, of Eccles), in testimony of their appreciation of that reverend gentleman's efficient discharge of his duties during the past eight years.

**CONSECRATION OF THE NEW BISHOP OF SALISBURY.**—The consecration of the Rev. W. K. Hamilton, late Precentor and Canon of Salisbury, to the Bishopric, will take place at Lambeth on the 1st of May, being the festival of St. Philip and St. James.

**ENTHRONIZATION OF THE BISHOP OF LIMERICK.**—On Thursday week the ceremony of the enthronization of the Right Rev. Dr. Griffin was witnessed by a most numerous congregation in the Cathedral of St. Mary's.

**SHORT PASSAGE TO AUSTRALIA.**—The American paddle-steamer *Golden Age* left Liverpool in November last, with a small number of passengers, and an unremunerative, although a considerable cargo, the Post-office authorities having refused to pay her an extra sum for taking a mail. She reached the Cape in 26 days and a half, thus making to that point the shortest passage upon record. At the Cape she was detained ten days, coaling; but she nevertheless reached King George's Sound so as to effect the entire passage from Liverpool to Australia in sixty-one days, including detentions; and in an actual running time of forty-seven days. Considering that, in future trips, the advantages of experience would enable distances to be saved, and greater speed to be attained, the possibility of the communication to Australia being regularly brought within fifty days, even by the Cape route, seems, consequently, to have been demonstrated.

**THUNDERSTORM IN LIVERPOOL.**—On Tuesday night and early on Wednesday morning Liverpool was visited by a very violent thunderstorm, which lasted several hours, accompanied by heavy showers of rain.

### TOWN AND TABLE-TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

ALL lovers of literature will be glad to hear that Mr. Lockhart has returned to England in improved health. He will not, however, just yet resume his duties on the *Quarterly Review*. Who does not wish that his health would enable him to give us a second series of Spanish Ballads, or a memoir of his deceased friend, Professor Wilson? No one knew Wilson better than Mr. Lockhart. Wilson was to have given us a life of the Ettrick Shepherd; but the promises of authors are too frequently like the vows of lovers. Andrew Marvell promised a memoir of Milton; and Warton was to have given us a biography of Collins.

We have stumbled on a curious newspaper paragraph of the year 1723, that affords a striking contrast to our gossip of last week, taunting the recent purchase by Government of Burlington House, Piccadilly. The paragraph is as follows:—

All the waste-ground at the upper end of Albemarle and Dover-streets, is purchased by the Duke of Grafton and the Earl of Grantham, for gardening; and the road there leading to May Fair is ordered to be turned.—*The British Journal*, March 30, 1723.

The Duke of Grafton was the second Duke—the son of Charles II.'s son by the Duchess of Cleveland. His gardening purchase is commemorated in the present Grafton-street. How odd it seems to read of "waste-ground" at the upper end of Albemarle-street, and of a purchase made there for gardening purposes. Here, in 1854, we have newly bought an adjoining palace—not for cabbages and Scotch-kail, but for public offices and scientific assemblies.

The most magnificent private collection of antique rings and cameos to be found in private hands in this country will pass this season under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. We allude to the collection of Mr. Hertz, of Great Marlborough-street—long a distinguished and liberal purchaser in every city in Europe. Mr. Hertz, some of our readers will remember, was considerable enough, during the year of the Great Exhibition, to allow his collection to be seen by all in any way entitled to ask such a favour. The exhibition of thousands of rings of rarity and value is no easy matter. The sale will, no doubt, attract such careful purchasers as Lords Hastings and Cadogan. The latter noble Lord inherits the taste of his great ancestor, to whom we owe the British Museum.

Give coins to Mead, and butterflies to Sloane:

But Sloane collected more than butterflies; he was fond of antiquities—and so is Lord Cadogan.

The death of Mr. Henry Hobhouse removes what, we believe, was the only existing difficulty in the way of transferring the contents of the State Paper Office, in St. James's Park, to the new Record Office, near Chancery-lane. Mr. Hobhouse was nominally the keeper, though his duties were entirely performed by his deputy, Mr. Lechmere, and by the chief clerk, Mr. Lemon. The removal of the Papers to the new office will materially help to centralise our records—now a matter of increasing importance.

The talked-of Talfourd memorial will, it is said, be confined entirely to the members of the Oxford circuit; but it is not yet determined what shape the memorial shall take. The meeting announced for the 29th will be confined to the bar. As Talfourd joined so agreeably the two pursuits of law and literature, it is to be regretted, we think, that the contemplated memorial itself does not assume a twin shape.

The article on Tom Moore in the new number of the *Edinburgh Review* is written by Mrs. Grote, the accomplished wife of the historian of Greece. We turned to it with interest, curious to see what a woman—and such a woman—would say of Tom's flirtations. She is, we think, over kind to the little poet; but the article exhibits many serious marks of editorial cuttings-down, so that, perhaps, more praise has been left than was intended by its writer.

The new number of the *Quarterly* contains an article on Lord Holland's Memoirs, by Mr. Croker, whose knowledge of the period over which the Memoirs extend is minute and to be relied on. It is odd, however, to see Mr. Croker voluntarily admitting that his favourite King George IV. told him a falsehood about his marriage to Mrs. Fitzherbert. He had, however, told the same lie to Mr. Fox.

The new British Museum Return, just laid before Parliament, by Mr. Goulburn, contains matter of moment connected with literature and art. For instance, Mr. Panizzi, for the years 1853-4, asked for £2500, for purchases and acquisitions, and only asks for £2000 for 1854-5. The truth is, he has at present no place to put fresh purchases in. Sir Frederick Madden holds out his hand, as before, for £3500 for MSS. Mr. Hawkins wants £500 more for antiquities, he was coy in making his former estimate, and only required £3000. Mr. Carpenter, representing engravings and drawings, boldly and properly demands £2000, or £800 more than he sought and obtained on the previous occasion. If we turn to the binding wants of the Museum (books continue to require rebinding), we find Mr. Panizzi wanting less by £1500 than in 1853-4. Sir Frederick still requires, and will get, £800. If we turn to what the principal departments have been about, we shall find that Mr. Panizzi has not been asleep over his New General Catalogue, or his Supplementary Catalogue (containing the books acquired since Midsummer, 1847), or even his Hand Catalogue; that in the last year about 1442 volumes a day had been taken down by readers, and returned by attendants; that the number of readers was about 231—each reader consulting, on an average, about six works; and that the book acquisitions in the last year were 14,937 volumes, viz., 7730 purchased, 5707 acquired by copyright, and 900 presented. Sir Frederick Madden has been cataloguing, identifying, repairing, collating, and re-arranging the Cottonian MSS., some of which have been supposed to have been lost since the memorable fire of 1731. Nor has he been inattentive to the wants of his department, and has added to the national collection during the past year the Dawson Turner Collection of Royal and other letters, bound in five volumes; twenty-eight volumes of papers relating to the building of Blenheim, by Sir John Vanbrugh; Dr. Hawtrey's "Dante," a valuable MS. of the fourteenth century; a portion of the original MS. of Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," in Sterne's own handwriting; and sixty-three letters from Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton, including the last letter which Nelson wrote. Mr. Hawkins has been busy re-arranging the Egyptian antiquities in three large saloons. He has also been purchasing coins and other rarities, that call for collection. He has added two specimens of an entirely new silver tetradrachm of a King and Queen, who reigned, it is thought, in the neighbourhood of Parthia or Persia. The name of the King was Kapasirius—of the Queen, Anzane. In the Saxon series alone he has added about 200 English pennies, part of a larger number found near Wedmore. They were claimed as treasure-trove by the Lords of the Treasury, and such as the Museum required, were given to the Museum by their Lordships. The value of the coins thus acquired was, however, properly paid to the discoverer, and the rest were returned to him. This deserves to be known, for the law of treasure-trove has hitherto led to the destruction of much that was curious. Mr. Carpenter has been putting the works of Hollar in order, and has, therefore, been well employed.

**AMERSHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**—TESTIMONIAL TO MR. WEST.—On Thursday last a number of gentlemen educated at this school met at Amersham for the purpose of presenting their former master with a testimonial of their affection and esteem. More than sixty gentlemen, now actively engaged in commercial, literary, and professional life, had subscribed for this purpose, and, with the fund collected, a handsome tea and coffee service in silver had been purchased. This was presented to Mr. E. West, the principal of the school, on Thursday morning, by a deputation of his old pupils, and in the presence of those now under his care. Mr. West acknowledged the gift in appropriate terms; and the day will long be remembered pleasantly by both master and scholars.



EASTER AT THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

Easter Monday was duly honoured at this theatre with a new extravaganza and a sterling English comedy. The latter brought out the comic power of the company in a more favourable manner than any previous revival. "Speed the Plough" is a drama well suited to its leading members. Sir Philip Blandford, by Mr. Rogers; Sir Abel Handy, by Mr. Chippendale; and Farmer Ashfield, by Mr. Compton, form an excellent cast. Bob Handy, too, found a lively representative in Mr. George Vandenholt, who appeared to special advantage in the character. Some portion of the comedy, indeed, is rather coarse in its manners. The relief of a henpecked husband by the discovery that his wife is a bigamist, and the mode in which her first husband's treatment of the termagant is illustrated, are incidents which would not pass without censure in a modern drama, and also somewhat opposed to the spirit of modern legislation in defence of the sex. But, as a picture of the past, it is not without its value. The vixenish lady was supported with spirit by Mrs. Foynter; and Miss Howard's Susan Ashfield was an exceedingly pleasing performance.

The Easter piece that succeeded is, like that of last year, properly a *Revue*; and, by means of a diorama, with dramatic accessories, it contrives to make allusion to the public events of the year, and also to connect them arbitrarily with the theatrical business of the season. "Mr. Buckstone's Voyage round the Globe (in Leicester-square)" is the title of this essentially satirical production. The curtain draws up on the exterior of the Haymarket Theatre, where the *Manager* is accosted by an *Author* (Mr. W. Farren), to whom he is indebted for the idea of the piece. Both proceed to the foot of the staircase in Wyld's Model of the Earth, and while seated, in expectation of the lecture, fall asleep, and have a vision of *Cybele* alias *Tellus*, in the person of Mrs. Fitzwilliam. By this Goddess the *Manager* is led to make acquaintance in succession with the tutelary spirits of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; each of them displaying to his astonished view the most famous scenes in her own quarter of the globe—such as Constantinople and the Golden Horn, Gallipoli, and the theatre of war. But as the managerial dream proceeds, its associations pass from the political to the theatrical, and, as the manner of dreams is, connects together odds and ends of stage-experience, and thus summons before the mind's eye, the rival *Richards* of Drury and the *Princesses*; an Oriental *corps de ballet* in Bayadere costume; the elephant of Astley's; the Feast of the Dragon, and the Chinese feat of impalement, in which the Messrs. Marshall as *Chin Gan* and *Wan Sing*, were singularly successful; the Aztecs and Earthmen; gipsies, and Miss Cushman in *Meg Merrilies*, as the first of such weird sisters; the Mexican Sea of Ice at the Adelphi, and "the Struggle for Gold," at all the theatres—in the contest for which the stage sinks, and Mr. Bucksstone finds himself again in Leicester-square, waked up from his day-dreams. The elegance of the dialogue, as usual with Mr. Planché, is the main charm of the piece; and the honourable determination, throughout expressed on the part of the manager, to maintain, at all hazards, the literary character of his theatre, must challenge the regard of the intelligent critic. The performance was warmly received, and the applause at the end such as to raise hopes of its having more than ordinary success.

PRINCESS.

Mr. Kean deferred his "magic spectacle" until Wednesday, when was produced "Faust and Marguerite," a three-act drama, from the French of Michel Carre. Indebted, at least, for the suggestion of all the principal incidents, to Goethe's magnificent poem, the French adapter has contrived to exhaust it of all that is distinctive in its spirit and aim. Instead of elevating, on the basis of a simple tale an edifice of reflection and poetry—in which the noblest thoughts and speculations might find their fitting abode, and thence, looking upward, contemplate the highest interests and eternal future of man—Mr. Carre has taken a great philosophical and religious poem to pieces, and constructed, with its materials, a mere show-piece for the theatre. Commencing with the puppet-stage, taken from thence, and animated with the life and fire of genius, the subject of Faust and his adventures soon became a world problem; which the French playwright has solved in the manner of his craft. The German actors at St. James's Theatre had shown how the greatest work of their most accomplished poet might be placed with facility on the boards, and its supernaturalism in the wonderful character of *Mephistopheles*, and the purportances of the witch kitchen, sufficiently indicated by a competent actor and obvious stage arrangements. We should have thought that their example would be followed by the most influential theatrical authorities in this country; and that a leading English actor, with the ambition to play the sarcastic tempter of the German student, would have tried his strength in the Ulyssean bow of Goethe's veritable creation. We should have been delighted to see Mr. Kean attempting a task so worthy of his talents; that he should have perfectly succeeded in the comic familiar of the Parisian playwright can scarcely add any thing to his laurels won in a higher school of art. The part of *Faust*, acted by Mr. Fisher, is also a theatrical departure from the poet's original hero. The philosopher has vanished; and the book-worm is substituted, seated with study, and desiring to feel again the passions in the suppression of which he had grown old. Hereupon the fiend is summoned and appears, and the trials of the heart commence for the rejuvenescent *Faust*. The episode of *Valentine's* going to the war is elaborated into incidents for the first act; and *Mephistopheles* mixes with his companions and fellow students, who have spent the night in drinking to the prosperity of their departing friend. Here the fiend performs some tricks similar to those in the Auerbach Cellar, adding a little palmistry by way of foretelling the fortunes of several of the group. The second part is a recast of Goethe's scenes in *Marguerite's* garden; but the simplicity of the effect is interfered with by foreign circumstances, and the dialogue is brought down to the stage level. The scenery of both parts was finely and exactly painted; and, if a series of scenic effects and histrionic groupings could satisfy the intelligent mind that had grasped the proposed argument in its highest possible forms, there was enough of merit in these to justify the warmest commendations. The third and last part, however, exceeded in these respects the two previous portions. The scene is the outside of the cathedral; and here the fall, the sorrow, the repentance and death of *Marguerite*, with that of her brother by the hand of her lover, are enacted. To show her in the agony of prayer and temptation, so painfully painted by Goethe, the walls of the cathedral are made to open; and, after her death, they sink altogether, while, above, the apotheosis of the suffering and pardoned sinner is represented—borne in the arms of angels to the heaven she has recovered. Such a tableau commands applause both from its beauty and fitness; but we could have wished that these resources had been brought to bear on the poem, which in the play had been not only "transformed," but "deformed;" and that thus we might have been as much justified in commending an effort of taste, in a thoroughly artistic direction, as we are now in the more partial channel of stage-decoration, not employed for the illustration of poetry, but its substitution. The acting merits our utmost praise. Miss Leclercq, as *Marguerite*, was delightful; and Mr. Cathcart, as her brother, was equally judicious and effective. In the delivery of his parting curse, he was indeed powerful. Mrs. Winstanley's *Martha* was a thorough impersonation of a part which required remarkable excellence in the acting to reconcile the audience to the character. Mr. C. Kean had most skillfully succeeded in making up the personal appearance of the fiend; and in its expression gave to the comic dialogue the utmost intensity. He had none of Goethe's fine things to say, which was a pity; and M. Carre's substitutions were of the slightest value, though not without occasional piquancy, and always concisely worded; but the dialogue, such as it was, lost nothing by neglect, and gained much by the actor's elocutionary skill. It is scarcely necessary to add that the piece was thoroughly successful; and, considered as a spectacle, deserved to be so.

ADELPHI.

The burlesque at this theatre is by Mr. Brough, and one of the most effective of his productions, "embodying (to copy the play-bill) the principal results of the Overland Journey to Constantinople as undertaken by Lord Bateman, with interesting particulars of the fair Sophia." The ballad is too well known for the story to bear repetition, of the travels and perils of his Lordship and his "proud young porter." The latter was amusingly personated by Mrs. Keeley, and the former found an admirable representative in Miss Woolgar. Parts of the acting of the latter were in a taste so refined that the sense of the burlesque was frequently absorbed in its artistic representation. It is with great skill that a political aspect is given to the legend; and the introduction of fairy armies, in English and French uniforms, reminds one of the manner in which Pope's Rosiscurian agencies were engrafted on "the Rape of the Lock." The fair *Sophia* was performed by Miss Mary Keeley, and is introduced by the writer as the type of young Turkey; her father, enacted by Mr. Paul Bedford, representing the old. In their persons a quarrel is instituted between the past and present, and the argument is remarkably well written up.

The Russian Czar, as *Caspar de Byzantium*, translatable into "Seizer of Constantinople," was characteristically rendered by Mr. Selby, who, in his ignorance of Latin, never could see any difference in the words *meum* and *tuum*, and who proposes a "friendly occupation" of his neighbour's territory as a "material guarantee" for his marriage with the Governor's daughter. We have now given all the elements of the piece, which, in their combination, are elaborated to a most successful result. The incidental music and songs have been admirably arranged, and the panoramic scenery is first-rate. The management of the fairy armies, their marches and counter-marches, and the perspective view of their camp by moonlight, the more distant points being sentinelled with children, are all in the best taste, and indicate a previous drilling, in which severe discipline was observed. The Bosphorus, the Harem, the Mosque, the Prison, the Golden Horn, are among the paintings of the first part that extort admiration. Nor is the English scenery of the second part to be less commended. The bridal festivities in Bateman-park are copiously illustrated with scenic accessories; and still more artistically by Miss Woolgar and Mrs. Keeley, whose bearing throughout some difficult scenes was such as to elevate even them, with their present high reputation, in critical esteem. Burlesque writing and acting are generally viewed with jealousy by the dramatic critic; but the extensive employment of them now-a-days has led to

their gradual refinement—so that, now, the conditions of both are far from satisfied, unless much higher talent is manifested than serves for the mere purpose of caricature. In this manner it is that Mr. Robson and Miss Woolgar contrive to interest their audience by a blending of tragic pathos with burlesque humour. Mr. Brough's extravaganzas supply abundant opportunities for the development of this special excellence; and the present is distinguished by the perfection of the degree in which Miss Woolgar embodies the principles to which we have alluded. Her merits received full recognition from a crowded audience, and the complex emotions excited by her composite style were apparent on many a countenance. The magic of such acting was felt, even where not understood.

MARYLEBONE.

This house re-opened on Monday, with a new spectacle by Mr. Frederick Daniel Collis, under the title of "The Magic Branch, and the Golden Glories of Fairy Land." It is placed upon the stage with costly appointments, and new scenery, painted by Mr. Shaiders, in that effective style which has already done so much honour to his pencil. Some of it is, indeed, exceedingly splendid, and all is very striking and clever. As an actor, also, Mr. Shaiders is a first-rate humourist; and, in the part of the Demon *Brimston Sulphuria*, in this burlesque, supplied abundant occasion for mirth. The fiend is entitled to an annual victim, and selects *Brilliant* (Miss F. Garthwaite), the daughter of *King Blownup* (Mr. G. Cooke), who is, however, rescued from his clutches by *Don Constant*, of the *Magic Branch* (Miss Harriet Gordon), which has the property of petrifying any one in whose countenance it is waved. First of all, poor *Constant* becomes himself the sufferer from its influence; but the Demon's fondness for the bottle gives the *Don* an opportunity of reprisal. The extravaganza was throughout well acted, and the beauty of the accessories repeatedly commanded the plaudits of a numerous audience. Both Miss Garthwaite and Miss Gordon are entitled to high commendation for their excellent performance; and Mr. Cooke, as the boisterous monarch, was appropriately forcible. The new piece was preceded by Howard Payne's drama of "Clari," the heroine being supported by Miss Cleveland. Mr. Hoskins, too, of Sadler's Wells, made his first appearance in *Isolano*. The accession to these boards of so well-trained an artist is an auspicious circumstance, and a symptom of earnestness on the part of the management not to be disregarded.

OLYMPIC.

This theatre opened without any new piece, "The Happiest Day of my Life" leading off the evening; and being followed by the farce of "To Oblige Ben-on" and "The Wandering Minstrel." In all three dramas Mr. Robson sustained the leading character, and in each—as the perplexed Mr. *Gildman*, or the jealous Mr. *Southdown*, or the peripatetic *Jem Diggs*—exhibited that rare and singular capacity for characteristic portraiture, combining at once caricature with earnestness, on which his popularity is apparently so firmly based. The ballad of "Vikings and his Dinah" was as effective as usual, and the performances one and all were distinguished by an extraordinary degree of success.

STRAND.

A new burlesque was produced on Monday, the title "Richard III., according to Act of Parliament," and the hero, Mr. G. Hodson, who, with doggerel rhymes and Hibernian brogue, exaggerated to the utmost limits of license the caricature which he had to support, and provoked unbounded merriment. The drama of "The Enchanted Lake," and the farce of "Wanted Wives and Husbands" preceded the extravaganza. The conductors of this little theatre labour hard for popular appreciation, and we wish them success.

ASTLEY'S.

The original nautical equestrian drama written by Mr. Nelson Lee, was, as previously announced, produced on Monday. The author has gone to our battles in the Peninsula for his subject. Accordingly, the drama in question is entitled "A Tale of the Spanish War; or, the Horse of the Wreck." The bases of the tale are the old, but never obsolete, obligations of love and gratitude. *Captain Pennant* saves the life of *Lady Juliana*, the daughter of *Don Gusman*; and she, after a long absence, recognises and conceives an affection for her deliverer. One *Gomez*, a rejected suitor, with the aid of some guerrilla-bands, takes care, however, that their course of true love shall not run smooth; but his vile plans are ultimately defeated by a British sailor, named *Jack Martine*. The hair-breadth 'scapes and thrilling incidents of such a drama are combined, in this, with the skill of a veteran playwright, and the performance throughout was of that peculiarly telling character which is proper to these boards. The scenery was both brilliant and profuse, and will add to the laurels already won by Mr. Mildenhall. The equestrian exercises in the Circus followed, in which Miss Emily Cooke still continues to be the wonder and attraction. The house was full.

LYCEUM.

The new piece intended to inaugurate the Easter season at this theatre on Monday was deferred until Tuesday. It is entitled, "Give a Dog a Bad Name"—a little proverbial sort of drama, derived from the French of M. M. Barriere and Lorin, whose vaudeville on the subject is named "Quand on veut tuer son Chien." Like others of its class, it depends for its piquancy on its assailing the more delicate grounds of matrimonial morality. Its hero, Mr. *Horrace Oyle* (Mr. C. Mathews) proceeding in his designs upon his friend's wife with the most impudent assurance, fairly giving Mr. *Dearlove*, the husband (Mr. F. Matthews), previous warning of his purpose; who, however, is naturally fain to consider the thing a joke. When it turns out to be a reality; and his wife, after a long, virtuous struggle, is about to yield to the temptation, believing the statements of *Horrace* as to her husband's faults, all of which she enumerates to the latter with passionate vehemence, then *Dearlove* resorts to an acted proverb to convince his mistaken partner of his own innocence. He, accordingly, proposes to destroy her lapdog, on pretence of its being mad. She disproves the assertion, by its ability to drink water. On which he pronounces the maxim alluded to in the title of the piece, "Give a dog a bad name, and hang him." Whereupon the lady is convinced, and restored to a sense of duty. The sin that begets most French dramas, and has really now become the nuisance of our own stage, is ostentatiously paraded in this little piece as its principal attraction; and the success of Mr. C. Mathews, in his part, depends on the daring and dashing manner with which he carries out the objectionable idea. Such a fact at once points to the necessity for discarding foreign sources of interest, and trusting to native talent for the expression of true English feeling in an original drama. Translation has clearly exhausted the field of wholesome interest; and must henceforth be discouraged.

Mr. W. F. FRIEND'S CANADIAN DIORAMA.—A private view of this Diorama was had on Saturday for the purpose of giving Mr. Friend an opportunity of explaining in his own person the representation which he has exhibited of Canada and the United States, with the Descent of Niagara and the St. Lawrence. The artist has been assisted by the Messrs. Warrens and Mr. Weigall in the delineation of the figures and animals; but the main body of the pictures proceeds from his own pencil, to which they do great credit. We never saw water and sky more exquisitely touched in this class of paintings. Mr. Friend, too, has another qualification—he sings very sweetly; and led the songs, glees, and choruses with which his illustrations and readings are relieved, in a highly pleasing manner. The Niagara is presented in several (the lecturer stated "all") its aspects; and in each its grandeur and terror were finely suggested. Of the lyrical accompaniments, some have been expressly written by Mr. Samuel Lover; and all are interesting or amusing. A picture of a camp meeting deserves to be distinguished for its admirable grouping, as well as for its wild wood accessories. We might dwell also on other scenes, but pass on to what appears to be the great object of the diorama—the exhibition of the proposed Tubular Railway Victoria bridge, intended to be erected over the River St. Lawrence. The Menai Straits will be nothing to this, when completed. Mr. Robert Stephenson is the architect. The structure is of Titanic proportions—it will contain 25 arches of the uniform span of 242 feet, with the exception of the centre arch, whose span will be 360 feet. The tube is iron, the rest solid masonry, including the piers jutting into the river on either side, each about half a mile long; the centre arch will be 60 feet from the water-level to the floor of the tube, which is 25 feet high and 18 feet wide. It is calculated that each buttress will have to bear the pressure of 70,000 tons of ice, when the winter breaks up, and the large ice-fields come sweeping down the St. Lawrence. This striking object is raised from accurate drawings used in the work in progress. This diorama, therefore, is evidently intended to serve the useful purpose of recommending this majestic project to public support; but, besides its utility, it is distinguished for much picturesque beauty. The Hand-book describing the scenery is remarkably complete, and contains much that is instructive, with some of the songs sung by Mr. Friend, among which "Ben Bolt, the Fireman" deserves mention as likely, by its connexion with the exhibition, to increase even its present popularity.

ROYAL PANOPTICON, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—This institution reopened its doors on Easter Monday to a vast crowd of holiday folk. Without fear of contradiction we may assert that the rotunda of the Panopticon is the most splendid room ever appropriated to scientific and artistic purposes; and the character of its attractions are of that high order which, in these utilitarian times, we are glad to see a desire for in the masses, and alike deserving the encouragement of the influential and fashionable persons that have crowded the establishment during the past week. The amusements commenced with an excellent lecture, by Mr. J. T. Strange, upon "Voltaic Electricity," with many brilliant experiments, for the purpose of illustrating its application to lighting, blasting, telegraphing, and other phenomena. Mr. Tegetmeier has also given his "Experimental Demonstrations on Combustion." Mr. West lectures on "English Music," with vocal and instrumental illustrations; and the Optical Diorama, illustrative of Handel's serenata of "Acis and Galatea," with selections from the music, very well rendered by invisible voices, and an accompaniment on the magnificent organ by Mr. W. T. Best.

MUSIC.

The ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA opened after the holidays with Rossini's "Matilda di Shabran," an opera long since consigned to well-merited oblivion. This attempt to raise the dead, really seems unaccountable; for no person possessed of a grain of experience, judgment, or reflection, could possibly have anticipated a successful result. Two or three previous attempts to produce this opera in London—the last of them some sixteen years ago—turned out total failures, and with good reason; for it is well known that the piece, whether regarded in a dramatic or musical point of view, is utterly worthless. The libretto is despicable—an egregious compound of extravagance, dullness, and silly buffoonery; the music is of the kind which a clever composer like Rossini could scribble *stans pede in uno*. It is a mere string of passages taken from his own previous operas, and coolly stuck in without the slightest attempt at disguise or concealment. Of course, many of these things are pretty in themselves, and patched together with great dexterity; so that a person who had never heard the "Barbiere," or the "Cenerentola," or the "Gazza Ladra," or the "Donna del Lago," would think "Matilda di Shabran" a very nice opera. But there are few such persons; and to most people it is both wearisome and provoking to sit a whole evening listening to second-hand passages, quite worn out and threadbare. The audience on Tuesday evening, accordingly, notwithstanding an excellent performance, gave the opera the coldest possible reception. Their applause, when they were induced now and then to bestow a little, was directed to the admirable vocalisation of Mdlle. Bosio, and to the quaint buffoonery of Ronconi, who contrived to extract some amusement out of a stupid part. The great stars of the opera—Grisi, Crivelli, Mario, and Lablache—are expected to appear very soon; and then, we trust, we shall have things of a more sterling character.

The new establishment at Drury-lane, under the title of the ROYAL OPERA, has begun its career, to all appearance, under very favourable auspices. Its object, according to the announcement or prospectus put forth by the directors, is the performance of German and Italian Opera on a scale of magnitude and completeness similar to that of the principal theatres of the Continent, and at the ordinary prices of the English theatres. The directors say, and the observation is equally just and worthy of notice, that "the Germans, Italians, and French, in their own countries, can command an opera on such moderate terms that it is to them a popular and habitual, not an exceptional entertainment." To place the English public in a similar situation is the purpose of this new enterprise. And, from the manner in which it has been started, it seems likely to accomplish this desirable end. The *repertoire*, we are informed, is to embrace the greatest works of the Italian and German stage, including several almost unknown in this country, particularly the "Entführung aus dem Serail" of Mozart, the "Euryantue" of Weber, the "Alceste" of Gluck, and the "Doux Journees" of Cherubini—works, the production of which will be of the highest interest to every lover of classical music. The theatre opened on Easter Monday with "Norma," performed in a manner which did not disappoint the expectations that had been formed. The orchestra, under the direction of Herr Lindpaintner, was large and of excellent quality; the chorus, too, was numerous and effective; and the scenery, costumes, decorations, and all the accessories of the stage, were worthy of a great theatre. The performance, on the whole, was admirable. Madame Caradori, now well known to the public, is (with some faults) one of the best *Normas* now on the stage. Mdlle. Sedlitzek, a young debutante, charmed the audience by the sweetness and grace of her *Audylisa*; and the parts of *Pollio* and *Oroveso* were more than respectably sustained by Signor Pavesi and Signor Arnoldi. The theatre was crowded to the doors; and the audience were enthusiastic in their applause. The "Royal Opera" promises to be one of the leading entertainments of the season.

MR. HULLAH had a very fine performance of Handel's "Acis and Galatea," at St. Martin's-hall, on Wednesday evening. The airs were sung by Mrs. Weiss, Mr. Augustus Braham, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Weiss, whose performance of *Polyphemus* was magnificent. The beautiful choruses were given with a degree of power, clearness, and delicacy, which did the utmost honour to Mr. Hullah and his scholars.

PORTABLE RAILWAY FOR AUSTRALIA.—Roads, means of conveyance of every kind are the great want of Australia. An incalculable sum is wasted in time, and wear and tear of cattle in travelling from the interior to the ports. The dearth of labour renders this want hard to supply in the ordinary way. We understand that Mrs. Chisholm, who sailed last week in the *Ballarat*, carries with her half a mile of Crosskill's portable railway, which can be laid down by common workmen, on bush roads, and used by ordinary road carriages drawn by oxen or horses. In February last a piece a thousand yards long was laid down close to the town of Beverley, between the sides of two hills, with very sharp curves and steep inclines, passing over a pond by a simple bridge of barrels. Carriages heavily loaded, worked over it with ease and safety; and this 1000 yards of railway laid on the surface of the earth, with wedges and bolts to keep it square, was laid down in few days. One great advantage is, that the sections of about two and a half yards each, are like sections of a ladder, complete in themselves. They can be shipped, so that any unskilled labourer can put them together under the direction of an overseer. The cost is about £1400 a mile; and twenty men with two horses, on moderately even ground, could fix one mile a day. The young Chisholms will see to the laying down of this railway in the port of Melbourne, and if it is found to answer, the Australians have plenty of capital, so they can, within twelve months, with the help of the labour of their colonial-grown felons, have a complete railway from the port to the city.

ORIGIN OF THE TITLE OF CZAR.—It is supposed to be derived from the *tzars* or *tsars* of the Kingdom of Casan. After the Russian monarch John, or Ivan Basilides had completed the conquest of the kingdom or province of Casan in the sixteenth century, he assumed the title of Czar, or Tzar, which has been retained ever since by his successors on the throne of Russia.

ANGLING EXTRAORDINARY.—On Saturday week, while Master Dennistoun, Pinnacchill, was trouting in the Tweed, at Sprouston Dab, he hooked a large fish, and after a run of five hours, succeeded in landing his prize, which turned out to be a new run clean salmon, weighing 11 lbs.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN GERMAN ARTISTS. The Second Exhibition of Works of Modern German Artists has been opened at the Small Gallery, 168, New Bond street. The artists represented are, with few exceptions, of the Dusseldorf school; and the works exhibited, which are only sixty-four in number, comprise a greater sprinkling of *genre* and figure subjects than the collection of the previous year. The landscapes are remarkable for a certain aspect of novelty, both as regards the materials of which they are composed, and the manner of treating them—the wild regions of Sweden and Norway being now the favourite haunt of the German artists of our day, whose spirit and pencils have readily yielded to the influence of the sullen atmosphere beneath which their studies have been taken. It may be questioned, indeed, looking at the result, whether there is not a limit to the resources of nature, for the purposes of art; whether, at any rate, the cold, "kindless" North, with its perpetual snows and fitful glances of sunshine, presents features which art may turn to happy advantage. It is certainly a fact—coming in evidence to the contrary—that Dutch art early found it necessary to qualify the cold realities of external nature with the warm influences of domestic life, and so created an effective *genre* style, which has been acknowledged as peculiarly its own. Nevertheless, there is something very grand and suggestive in many of these scenes of premeval rock and forest—here sleeping in the calm of the Fjord, there rent by the mountain torrent. It must be added that, when a glimpse of sunshine has favoured the artist, he has seized it to illumine his canvas, and with magical effect. Amongst the productions in this line which we particularly remark, is a "Norwegian Landscape" (2), by Bodom, very delicate in treatment; another (22), bolder in character, by Andreas Achenbach; a "Scene in Norway," by A. Leu (24), where the snow-capped crags in the extreme distance are taken from a high point of land in the foreground; "Norwegian Fjord—Evening" (51), by the last-named artist, treated with a tender pencil, and with much poetic feeling. A "Waterfall in the Valley of Eifel" (57), by M. Larson, is not a fortunate specimen; it is roughly handled, and the water unreal in colour. Of other landscape pieces we notice with particular admiration a "View of Lucerne" (26), by J. W. Lindlar; and an "Italian Landscape—subject from Larioella" (34), by O. Achenbach—the latter a composition of architecture, foliage, and figures, bathed in broad sunlight.

Amongst the figure subjects is a large picture, by C. Bower, "The Death of Louis IX., A.D. 1270"—an incident of the Crusades. A spirited composition in many respects; though the attitudes of the figures too generally are artificial and theatrical. The light, also, is too much that of the stage; the whole, in a word, partaking somewhat of the French school; a peculiarity accounted for by the fact that the artist, a Bavarian by birth, studied part of his time at Paris.

"The Fisherman's Return," by Rudolf Jordan, is a striking and highly meritorious work. The scene is on the coast of Normandy, and the incident embodied is one which has been touchingly described by Washington Irving. The little fleet of fishing-boats has come safely to shore, all except one boat, which still remains out of sight. Whilst a happy group of fishermen, surrounded by their wives and children, wend their way merrily up the hill to their homes, a group of disappointed and anxious watchers still keep their place on the overhanging





"ST. GILES AND ST. JAMES."—PAINTED BY T. EARL.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

cliff, and strain their eyes in the direction whence the missing craft should come. The sentiment suggested by the occasion is very powerfully realised, and the execution is highly artistic.

A. Siegert has a spirited picture, in the comic vein, founded upon a German proverb—"Where there is no money there is no law" (1). It represents a swaggering cavalier, of the Dando school, treating with ineffable contempt the demand for a score which "mine hostess" is enforcing upon his attention. There is a great deal of fun displayed in the study of the various lookers-on: the whole breathing with earnest life.

Amongst the other *genre* subjects which deserve attention are some small interiors, with old women, and other domestic material, by Geselschap, very effective, though unexaggerated in treatment; "A Village Scene in the Black Forest," by C. E. Boettcher—interesting as an illus-

tration of manners; "The Middy's Lecture on Sobriety," by the late U. Ritter—his last work; and "Defending a Castle," by G. Sell—representing a scene of daily occurrence in the Thirty Years' War.

#### ST. GILES AND ST. JAMES. BY T. EARL.

Mr. Earl has doubtless adopted the idea of this little picture (which is exhibited at the Suffolk-street Gallery), from Douglas Jerrold's story of a similar name. The scene is near St. James's Palace, where a sleek pet of the King Charles' breed, secured by a dainty ribbon to the conducting hand of a fair mistress, turns round to look with scorn upon the rough terrier dog standing at the corner of the street, who has probably followed his master, the crossing-sweeper, all the way from St. Giles. The character infused into both animals is capital; but we may

be permitted to observe that the representative of St. Giles is too well bred for his position. The handling throughout is clever, and highly successful; the surface texture of the coats of the two dogs being admirably real, and well contrasted.

#### MOUNT'S BAY, CORNWALL. BY S. P. JACKSON.

This clever landscape is exhibited at the British Institution. It is a genuine bit of English coast scenery, represented with a truthful hand. The Mount, with the small harbour beneath, forms a picturesque feature in the left; on the other side is a wide expanse of sea, slightly rippled with an inland breeze; the two portions being pictorially connected by the introduction of the dark hull and rigging of a coaster, astrand in the foreground.



"MOUNT'S BAY," CORNWALL—PAINTED BY S. P. JACKSON.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.



## RESTORATION OF CHESSINGTON CHURCH.

TAKING the railway to Kingston, and proceeding thence about two miles on the Letherhead road, a path across a few fields brings us to Chessington Church—not seen from the high road, and accessible only by footpaths and by lanes; but it is a spot that will repay a visit. The little Church, till now enveloped in plaster, is of the thirteenth century, and the churchyard commands picturesque views of Sutton, Ewell, and Epsom; while proceeding further westward, round the hall adjoining, so well known to the readers of Madame D'Arblay's Memoirs (now the residence of G. Chancellor, Esq.), a further varied prospect is obtained of the neighbourhood of Letherhead, Esher, and Kingston. To the lover of seclusion the walk will have additional attractions.

The Church was re-opened by the Vicar, the Rev. W. C. Stapylton, on Thursday, the 20th inst., having undergone a complete restoration, under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Hesketh. We here present a View of the interior, showing the restorations. Choked with pews of every variety of deformity, which made the one little aisle almost as devious as the lanes outside—the walls bulging with loose plaster and whitewash—the interior was lighted by square wooden-framed windows, the work of some Vandal in former ages, who preferred the lighting of his own uncomfortable pew to general propriety. These square windows have now been filled up and the Early English arches and windows which have been discovered have been restored to their original purpose. Some of these are very



CHESSINGTON CHURCH, SURREY, RESTORED.

curious: there is the pointed arch with the circular spay, the depressed heading, the oak lintel, the hagioscope, and the low side window—all simple in design, but probably coeval with the building of the Church, and well preserved under the plaster. The high pews have been replaced by oak open seats, of the original pattern, of which one is still retained; while an old roof of chestnut has been exposed to view by the removal of the ceiling. A few new windows, of a design to accord with the old, have been added near the west end; a chancel-arch has been built; the font restored from a few portions which have been found imbedded in the walls; and a vestry added on the north side. Much additional accommodation has been obtained by lengthening the Church at the west end.

The exterior of the edifice has been no less improved, by the substitution of undressed flint for the old green-stained peeling plaster; and a neat shingle spire, such as is common among the old Surrey churches, has taken the place of a very mean belfry that lately bestrode the roof. We hope this instance of successful scraping may encourage others to



MARY RUSSELL MITFORD.—FROM THE PICTURE BY LUCAS.

denude their churches of plaster, wherever there is reason to expect such a result as in the instance now before us.

## LAUNCH OF THE "LOUISA SHELBOURNE," AT BATTERSEA.

THE launch of this vessel took place at Carnes yard, Nine Elms, Vauxhall, on Saturday last; and many circumstances connected with her peculiar build and construction, attracted a large assemblage to witness the scene.

The *Louisa Shelbourne* was built expressly for the Baltic trade, and intended to ply between London and St. Petersburg. She is constructed on the barge, or flat-bottomed principle; she is by far the largest vessel ever built in the Thames above bridge; and, though measuring 560 tons, only averaged at launching a draught of 3½ feet. She is by more than two hundred tons the largest vessel of the kind ever built, is adapted for the screw propeller, has accommodation for passengers, and will be barque rigged. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length over all, 145 feet; length on keel, 119 feet; breadth, 26 feet 6 inches; hold, 12 feet 6 inches.

The appearance of vessels hitherto built on this plan has been an unsightliness of bow and clumsiness in general appearance; but, in this vessel, a much better form has been adopted, and in room of the square short nose of the old plan, a figure-head and cutwater, with a finer bow, has been substituted. The advantage obtained by the light draught and stiffness of this class of vessel under canvas, may, upon the successful performance of the *Louisa Shelbourne*, cause barges of large tonnage to be more generally used for mercantile purposes.

The ceremony of "christening" the vessel was performed by the lady whose name she bears, and who is the daughter of the owner.

## MARY RUSSELL MITFORD.

ONLY two weeks have elapsed since we devoted more than our usual space to a notice of "Atherton," and other stories, the latest published work of her whose likeness we have this day the pleasure of presenting to our readers. To the high qualities of the work just referred to, or to any critical opinion on her works generally, it is not our intention to devote this article. Our only object is to give a few particulars connected with the life of one whose writings will continue popular so long as unaffected simplicity, pure taste, exquisite art, and a love of the beautiful in nature, keep their place in the affections, and tend to form the habits of the English people.

Mary Russell Mitford was born on the 16th of December, in the year 1786, at the little town of Alresford, in Hampshire. Her father was George Mitford, M.D., the son of a younger branch of the Mitfords, of Mitford Castle, Northumberland, and Jane Graham, of Old Wall, Westmoreland—a branch of the Netherby clan. Her mother was Mary Russell, only surviving child and heiress of Richard Russell, D.D. Rector of Ashe and Tadley, and Vicar of Overton, in Hampshire above sixty years. He died at the age of eighty-eight, before his daughter's marriage; and remembered having seen Pope when at Westminster School. He was intimate with Fielding and many of the wits of that period; and Miss Mitford has a portrait of him, with a wig, not unlike a judge's wig, hanging over it.

Three or four years after Dr. Mitford removed from Alresford to Reading; and three or four years after that again, when his daughter was in her ninth year, he went to reside at Lyme Regis, in Dorsetshire, in a fine old house, previously occupied by the great Lord Chatham, where his two sons frequently spent their holidays. By this time Dr. Mitford had spent between £30,000 and £40,000, and went to London to retrench and determine his future course of life. His daughter, then ten



LAUNCH OF "THE LOUISA SHELBOURNE," AT BATTERSEA.







## AMUSEMENTS, &amp;c.

## THE ROYAL OPERA, DRURY-LANE.

On Monday and Friday, LUCREZIA BORGIA; Thursday and Saturday, DEB. FRIEDRICH. Regisseur, Herr Formes. Gallery, 1s.; pit, 2s.; boxes, 3s.; dress circle, 5s.; stalls, 7s. Private boxes, one, two, and three guineas.—The prospectus is now ready.

## THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.

EVERY EVENING (except Wednesdays) MR. BUCKSTONE'S VOYAGE ROUND THE GLOBE (LIVERPOOL SQUARE), produced on Monday and Friday, by Speed the Plough; and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by London Assurance.

## ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-

street.—On MONDAY, and during the Week (Wednesday excepted) will be performed MARRIED AND UNMARRIED, and the new musical Drama of FAUST AND MARGUERITE; with other Entertainments.

## GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD

THEATRE, Shoreditch.—On MONDAY, APRIL 24th, and during the Week (Wednesday excepted), to commence with BEN BOLT. To be followed by William and his Dinah. After which, a Musical Farce. To conclude with the Spectacle of the Spirit of Light. On Thursday a variety of Entertainments, being for the BENEFIT of Mr. JOHN DALE. Prices as usual.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—OPERA

BOXES AND STALLS in the best situations, and on the most moderate terms, can always be secured at HAMMOND'S MUSICAL LIBRARY, 9, New Bond-street, opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Opera Pit Tickets and Private Boxes at all the Theatres.

## GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-

street.—ROUTE OF THE BRITISH ARMY to the SEAT of WAR, and the celebrated OVERLAND MAIL, DAILY, at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

## MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC

Including the Bernese Oberland and the Simplon, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, except Saturday; and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at Three o'clock, 3s.; which can be taken at the Box-office every day from Eleven till Four; arena, 2s.; gallery, 1s.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

## NOW OPEN, adjoining the Polytechnic, Reg-

ent-street, Mr. W. F. FRIEND'S Grand Moving DIORAMA OF CANADA and the UNITED STATES; with Descent of Niagara and the River St. Lawrence; with Original Choruses of Canadian Boatmen, EVERY EVENING at Eight (except Saturday); and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights at Three.—Amphitheatre, 1s.; Stalls, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Private Boxes for four, 15s. Box-office open from Eleven till Four.

## NOTICE.—CONSTANTINOPLE.—The

LECTURE accompanying the Grand Moving DIORAMA OF CONSTANTINOPLE is now delivered on Wednesdays and Saturdays, by Mr. J. H. Stoddard, when the Progress and Localities of the War will be more particularly explained; and, on the other days, as usual, by Mr. Charles Kenney. A very clear and excellent Map has been added to the Illustrations. Daily, at Half past Two and Eight. Admission, 1s.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

## COSMORAMA DIORAMA and PANO-

RAMIC EXHIBITION, re-OPENED the 17th instant, at the PRINCE OF WALES BAZAAR, 209, REGENT-STREET, with a Series of New and Splendid VIEWS. Among them are the Ruins of Pompeii and the Valley of Chamouny, with Dioramic effect; Florence, New York, the Hippodrome at Constantinople, &c., &c.—Open from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Children, half price.

## ROYAL ACADEMY of MUSIC.—The

Second Concert for the Exhibition of the Students will take place at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, on SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, to commence at Two o'clock. Single Tickets, 5s.; Family Tickets, 10s. Four, 20s. To be had at the principal Music-sellers; and at the Royal Academy of Music, Tottenham-street, Hanover-square.

## SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-

hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA. On FRIDAY, APRIL 28th, will be produced, for the first time by this Society, the new Grand SERVICE IN D. Principal Vocalists—Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formes; with Orchestra of nearly 700 performers. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each; or Subscriptions, One, Two, or Three Guineas per annum; at the Secretary's Office, No. 6, in Exeter-hall.

## MUSICAL UNION.—TENTH SEASON.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25th, WILLIS'S ROOMS, Ernest, Goff, & Co., Hill, Platt, and Sterndale Bennett, will play Quartets, No. 70, in D, Haydn; No. 7, in E Minor, Beethoven; and Trio, D Minor, No. 1, Mendelssohn. Tickets, 1s. 6d. each; or Subscriptions, One, Two, or Three Guineas per annum; at the Secretary's Office, No. 6, in Exeter-hall.

## SIGNOR NAPPI begs to announce that his

SOIRÉE MUSICALE will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on MONDAY, MAY 1st, when he will be assisted by Madame Newton, Frodoham, Ursula Barclay, Fanny Rowland, Rosa Shott, and Ramsford; Messrs. Bosson, Paravicini, Licari, and Giulio Riccardi. Conductor, Signor Nappi. Tickets, 7s., to be had of Londale's, 26, Old Bond-street; and of Signor Nappi, 31, Newman-street.

## LONDON HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

32, Golden-square. A CONVERSATION, in all of the Funds of this Hospital, will be held at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, on TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 2nd, at Eight o'clock. Tickets, 1s. 6d. each; or Subscriptions, One, Two, or Three Guineas per annum; at the Secretary's Office, No. 6, in Exeter-hall.

## SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER-

COLOURS. The FIFTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East, on MONDAY next, the 24th of APRIL. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

## ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.

## ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

Patron: H.R.H. Prince ALBERT.—THE SEAT OF THE WAR, showing the Principal Places on the Danube, Kainat, Widlin, Glarowo, Soboroff, the entrance to the Black Sea, Battle of Sinop, and Destruction of the Turkish Fleet, and other scenes (kindly supplied by the Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS) exhibited in a New Series of DISOLVING VIEWS. Lectures by J. H. PEPPER, Esq., on the Chemistry of Paper Making, and its decomposition with Colour, and on Volcanic Electricity, and the Electric Light, by Dr. E. C. HOPKINSON. Exhibitions of Models, Machinery, &c.—Open Morning and Evening, except Saturday Evenings. Admission, 1s.; Schools, and Children under ten years of age, Half-price.

## ROYAL PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND

ART. LIVERPOOL SQUARE.—GORGEOUSLY Decorated Saracenic Hall, 100 feet in diameter, and 97 feet high.—Magnificent Organ, containing 4004 pipes, the bellows worked by steam power.—Splendid Fountain, throwing a column of water 97 feet in height.—The most gigantic Electric Machine ever constructed.—Machinery in Action: Steam Lathes, Planing, Shaping, Drilling, Slotting, and Punching Machines.—Cylindrical Grinding Machine.—Perforating Machine.—Saw and Needle-making Machine.—American Sewing Machine.—Silk-Weaving Looms of various descriptions.—Machinery.—Voiled Figures in Marble, by Monti and Gandolfi.—Picture Gallery.—New Musical Instrument, the Euphonium.—Brett's Printing Electro Telegraph, and Cooke and Wheatstone's Double Needle Telegraph, &c.—Working Model of Steam Hammer and Crushing Machine.—Friedrich's Patent Self-closing Parrot-valve for preventing Smoke and Economizing Fuel. Optical Diorama, Illustrative of Handel's Serenata of "Acis and Galatea," with selections from the music accompanied on the grand organ. In the Lecture Rooms will be given Demonstrations in Volcanic Electricity, including its application to purposes of light, heating, electro-metallurgy, an electric phenomena, by Mr. J. F. STRANGE.—Lectures on English Music and English Composers, by Mr. Asquith West, R.A.M., with Vocal and Instrumental Illustrations, &c. The Photographic Gallery of this Establishment will be open to the public free of extra charge, where specimens may be seen in every style of the art, and portraits taken irrespective of the weather. Hours of Exhibition.—Morning, 12 to 5; Evening, 7 to 10 (Saturdays excepted). Admission, 1s.; Saturdays, 2s. 6d.

## JOHN B. GOUGH.—The Committee of the

LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE have pleasure to announce that this distinguished Advocate will again visit the Metropolis and deliver ORATIONS as follows:—

Monday, April 24th, Exeter Hall, free to the Working Classes.

Tuesday, April 25th, Exeter Hall.

Wednesday, April 26th, Exeter Hall.

Past, the Lecture for this day will be in compliance with the National

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## OPENING of the CRYSTAL PALACE,

1854.—It is intended to OPEN the CRYSTAL PALACE and PARK at the end of MAY, after which they will be open Daily, Sundays excepted.

The following are the arrangements for the admission of the Public:—

FIVE SHILLING DAYS.—On Saturdays, the public will be admitted by payment at the doors, or by tickets, of 5s. each.

HALF-CROWN DAYS.—On Fridays, the public will be admitted by payment at the doors, or by tickets, of 2s. 6d. each.

SHILLING DAYS.—On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays will be Shilling Days. At the gates, a payment of One Shilling each will admit the public; or tickets, entitling the holder to admission to the Palace and Park, and also to conveyance along the Crystal Palace Railway, from London-bridge Station to the Palace and back, will be issued at the following prices:—

Including first-class carriage .. .. . 2s. 6d.

Including second ditto .. .. . 2s. 6d.

Including third ditto .. .. . 1s. 6d.

CHILDREN.—Children under twelve years of age will be admitted at half the above rates.

HOURS OF OPENING.—The Palace and Park will be opened on Mondays, at nine o'clock; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at ten o'clock; and on Fridays and Saturdays at twelve o'clock; and close every day at four o'clock.

OPENING DAY.—The opening will take place about the end of May. The precise day will be announced as early as possible. On that occasion season-tickets only will be admitted.

SEASON TICKETS.—Season tickets will be issued at two guineas each, to admit the holder to the Palace and Park on the day of opening, and on all other days when the building is open to the public.

Season Tickets, to include conveyance along the Crystal Palace Railway from London-bridge to the Palace and back, without further charge, will be issued at four guineas each, subject to the regulations of the London Brighton and South Coast Railway Company; but these tickets will be available only for trains from and to London and the Palace on such days as it is open to the public, and will not be available for any intermediate stations.

No Season Ticket will be transferable or available except to the person whose signature it bears.

FAMILY SEASON TICKETS.—Members of the same family who reside together will have the privilege of taking season tickets for the whole year, with or without railway conveyance, on the following reduced terms:—

Families taking two tickets will be entitled to 10 per cent discount on the gross amount of such tickets, taking direct tickets, to a discount of 15 per cent; taking four tickets, to a discount of 20 per cent; and five tickets and upwards, to a discount of 25 per cent.

Families claiming the above privilege, and desiring to avail themselves of it, must apply in the accompanying form; and these tickets will be available only to the persons named in such application.

Printed forms for application may be had at the Office, 3, Adelaide-place, and at the other offices for tickets.

Season tickets will entitle to admission from the opening day till the 30th April, 1855.

Applications may be made for season tickets at the offices of the Company, 3, Adelaide-place, London-bridge. Season tickets, as soon as ready, will be delivered in the order in which the applications have been made, at the offices of the Company, 3, Adelaide-place, London-bridge, and 14, Regent-street; and at the Crystal Palace; also at Mr. Sams', 1, St. James's-street; Mr. Mitchell's, Bond-street; Westcott's Library, Knightsbridge; London and Brighton Railway Terminus, London-bridge.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS AND BY-LAWS.—All the general provisions and regulations mentioned above are to be understood as being subject to such special provisions, regulations, and by-laws on the part of the Railway Company and the Palace Company as may be found necessary to regulate the traffic and to meet special occasions and circumstances which may from time to time arise.

By order of the Board, G. GROVE, Secretary.

Adelaide-place, London-bridge, April 13, 1854.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR FAMILY SEASON TICKETS.

To Mr. Grove, Esq., Secretary, 3, Adelaide-place, London-bridge.

Sir,—We beg to apply to you for Family Season Tickets for myself and the following members of my family, who are all residing with me.

Yours, obediently,

Name .....

Address .....

Designation .....

Christian Name .....

Schedule of Prices of Family and Season Tickets.

Without Conveyance by Railway.

Including Conveyance by Railway.

Two tickets .. .. £3 16 0 Two tickets .. .. £7 11 6

Three .. .. 5 7 6 Four .. .. 10 14 6

Four .. .. 7 17 6 Five .. .. 13 15 0

Five .. .. 9 9 0 Six .. .. 13 13 0

Six .. .. 11 0 6 Seven .. .. 22 1 0

Seven .. .. 12 12 0 Eight .. .. 25 4 0

Eight .. .. 14 15 0 Nine .. .. 24 7 0

Nine .. .. 15 15 0 Ten .. .. 31 10 0

Ten .. .. 16 16 0

Note.—The above application must be addressed to the Secretary, as above, and accompanied by a remittance for the full amount of the tickets asked for, according to the above Schedule, in favour of George Fessan, 3, Adelaide-place. Cheques must be on a London banker, and be crossed with the words "Union Bank of London."

And no application, unless so accompanied, will be attended to.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

WORK SPRING MEETING on 25th and 27th APRIL; and

MALTON RACES on 28th and 29th APRIL. Day Tickets issued from

King's Cross, Peterborough, and Grantham to York on the 25th, 26th,

26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th April, are available for Return on any day

up to and including 1st May. First-class Day Tickets by any Train,

including the Edinburgh Express, and Second-class Day Tickets by

any Train except the Edinburgh Express.

SEYMOUR CLARKE, General Manager.

King's Cross, 20th April, 1854.

## EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—On

1st of MAY, the following ARRANGEMENT OF EXCURSIONS FROM LONDON will come into operation:—

FAMILY TICKETS to YARMOUTH and LOWESTOFT, available

for twenty-eight days:—First class, 32s.; second class, 25s.;

with a ticket for one member of each family to travel to and fro at

reduced fares.

An EXCURSION from London at 10 p.m. every WEDNESDAY

and SATURDAY to CAMBRIDGE, YARMOUTH, LOWESTOFT, &c.,

with option of returning within seven days.

An EXCURSION to IPSWICH or HARWICH every SUNDAY, at

8 a.m., returning the same day. Fares: first class, 7s.; second class,

5s.; third class, 3s. 6d.

North Woolwich, in conjunction with 8.45 a.m. Train from

Bishopsgate, returning by Train from Ipswich 3.45 p.m. Fares:

first class and saloon, 6s.; third class and fore cabin, 4s.

For further particulars see placards or hand-bills, which may be

had at Bishopsgate Station, on and after 25th inst.

Coching Superintendent's Office, By order.

Bishopsgate Station, April 18, 1854.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON, 67, Her-

ley-street; incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853; for general

Female Education. Easter Term will commence 24th April.

C. G. NICOLAY, Deputy Chairman.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

JUNIOR SCHOOL, under the Government of the Council of

the College. Head Master, THOMAS H. KEY, A.M.—THE SCHOOL

will be RE-OPEN for New Pupils on TUESDAY, the 25th APRIL, at

a Quarter past Nine; for former Pupils, on Thursday, the 27th, at

a Quarter past Nine; at which time all the boys must appear in their

places without fail. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past

nine to three on the first three days of the afternoon of Wednesday

and Saturday are devoted to drawing. The subjects taught are—reading,

writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German languages;

ancient and English history; geography, both physical and political;

arithmetic and book-keeping; the elements of mathematics, of natural

philosophy, and of chemistry, and drawing. Fee for the term, £6.

Provisional and further particulars may be obtained at the office

of the College. CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary.

17th April, 1854.

## ADELAIDE, PORT PHILLIP, and SYD-

NEY.—PASSENGERS and LUGGAGE LANDED at Mel-

bourne and Geelong free. Saloon, £45; cabin on deck, £25 to

£30; intermediate, £16 to £20. No steerage. Children half-price.

In enclosed bill, per first-class ships. Apply to WY. BARNETT

and CO., 26, Philpott-lane, London, Merchants, Colonial, Shipping,

and General Agents.

## LIVERPOOL BLACK BALL CLIPPERS.—

These celebrated Ships SAIL EVERY FORTNIGHT, for MEL-

BORNE, Geelong, Sydney, Adelaide, and Launceston. They are all

## CANCER HOSPITAL, LONDON

and BROMPTON.

President.—The Right Hon. the Earl of AILIE.

Treasurer.—John Parkinson, Esq., 66, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Bankers.—Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand.

Chairman.—The Hon. Colonel Ogle, 1, Horse-chill, Kent.

Hon. Chaplain.—Rev. Thos. Pearson, 4, Tring-road, Brompton.

Secretary.—1, Cannon-row, Parliament-street, Westminster.

By whom subscriptions are received for the Hospital, the claims on

which are necessarily great, 156 cases having to the present time come

under treatment, and a great portion of whom are to be provided for,

both as in and out-door patients.

W. J. COCKERILL, Secretary.

## MITRE GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

—The business of this Association embraces the granting of

Life Assurances of every kind; and of immediate, deferred, and in-

creasing annuities, upon a new principle. The Directors continue to

receive applications from respectable parties (accompanied with refer-

ences) for the Agency of the institution, in various towns of England

and Scotland, where agents have not yet been appointed. The com-

mission allowed is highly remunerative. For detailed prospectuses

apply to W. BRIDGES, Secretary.

23, Pall-mall, London.

## ANCHOR ASSURANCE COMPANY, for

LIFE, FIRE, and ANNUITIES, 67, Cheap-side, London.

Established A.D. 1842. Capital £1,000,000.

Life Assurances embracing every contingency are issued by this

Company, free of stamp duty, at moderate premiums.

Life Annuities may be purchased of the Company, on equitable

terms.

Fire Insurances may be effected in this and in foreign countries at

the usual rates.

The Prospectus of the Company and Tables for Assurance may be

obtained at the chief office in London, or from any of the Company's

agents in the provinces, and on the Continent.

W. F. BELLAMY, Secretary.

## TO THE CLERGY, the NEAR RELATIONS of CLERGYMEN, and the

NEAR RELATIONS of the WIVES of CLERGYMEN.

## CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SO-

CIETY (established in 1829), 41, Parliament-street, Westminster.

Patrons.—The Archbishops of CANTERBURY and YORK.

Trustees.—The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester.

Assurances upon life may be effected in this Society by the Clergy





"THE ASIA" DISMASTED BY A WATERSPOUT, ON HER PASSAGE FROM PORT PHILLIP TO BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 370.)  
in that land of gold. Accordingly she did not leave Port Phillip until the 27th of November, for Bombay. While on her passage, and in lat. 0 deg. 57 min. 47 sec. south, and long. 82 deg. 15 min. 15 sec. east, she was, unhappily, caught by a waterspout, upon the 22nd of January last, and almost totally dismasted. The weather but a few hours before was as follows: Jan. 21, midnight, light breeze from northward, with

mizzling rain, and heavy lightning at south-west. About 1.15 a.m. light breeze, with rain, from the westward; steering north by west, going two or three knots per hour. At about 1.30 a.m. the second officer in charge of the midnight watch remarked that it looked very black ahead. Almost at the same moment a tremendous roar was heard ahead; and a gust of wind taking the ship flat aback, laid the masts prostrate on the decks. So instantaneous was the wind after the

roar, that, although all halyards and sheets were let fly, it was of no avail. The wind was succeeded by a torrent of rain, which lasted about five minutes, and then left all calm and quiet, but water ankle deep on deck. The ship was a wreck, her decks stove, launch and bulwarks smashed by the fall of the foremast, and the first cutter crushed by the maintopsail-yard. At four a.m. the weather was calm and sultry, with rain.



BALL AT SINGAPORE, IN CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT.—(SEE PAGE 370.)





# ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XXIV.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1854.

[GRATIS.

## PROGRESS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

LET us imagine a journey by the separate line of rails which now extends complete, and will in a month be open to the public, from London-bridge to the Crystal Palace—a line exclusively devoted to what, to coin a word, we must call Crystal Traffic. Arrived at the foot of the South Wing—which forms a sort of supplementary station to a brick and slate station, almost concealed by banks of earth and trees—we pause upon the steps, and, looking up, see before and above the far-extended towering mass, which rises before us in form and proportion quite unlike anything we have seen before. Our readers—making allowance for the conquests of working days, and warm spring time, between the hour when Mr. Philip Delamotte set his sun picture-manufacturing machine to work—and from that sun painting our Illustration was drawn and engraved—must imagine the scaffolding removed; the broad terrace smooth and clear—green turf in the place of the tramway; the trees budding; and the distant balustrade crowned here and there with marble statues. We must leave to be told by our pictures the vast difference which exists between the hasty, hurried sketch by which Paxton saved the first Exhibition from suffocation beneath brick and mortar, and this, the matured result of time experience, and the just confidence his genius has earned.

As to the series of Courts, as long as the art department of the interior is incomplete, it is premature to criticise details; for details cannot be fairly judged until seen with the accessories of colour and adornment for which they were planned. We will, therefore, after entering the building by the basement, ascend to the Central Transept, and turn our steps to the southern arm of the Palace. It will be difficult for up-

holsterer's ornamentative taste—as seen in the last George's reign, in Long Wellesley's solid gold cornices, and Lord Harborough's Green-park paling, with its gilt nails—to survive the lesson of the series of Courts.

Pleased with the general plan; seeing in the details an admirable lesson in taste, in form and colour, in what to imitate and what to avoid, for the rising generation of workers and of patrons; with all our admiration, we cannot help fearing that the directors of these departments, in their anxiety to provide copies of the best works of sculpture in all ages, have run the chance of crowding up the space with plaster casts, which, however valuable to art students, will soon become wearying to the multitude. The fine vistas, the rich colouring, the beautiful details, the historical, theological, and poetical associations of the two series of Courts will unite the suffrages of all classes of visitors; but the plaster images from the works of known and unknown artists, and the long lines of busts of worthies, illustrious and obscure—from Alexander the Great to the Texian patriot, Colonel Ringtail Roarer, from Homer to the celebrated Senator Squabba, of Little Pedlington—will be found not very attractive out of a small circle of enthusiasts, which does not increase. People of all orders, educated and uneducated, never tire of trees and flowers, green turf, flowing water, of the gambols of particular coloured carp. The changes of light and shade always afford some new picturesque effects in a vast harmonious building like the Crystal Palace; but a few statues in marble are enough for one day—a long regiment of plaster becomes wearily monotonous and harsh.

The Court of the Byzantine age is almost clear of the modelers; and the decorators have done enough of their work of flower and grotesque tracery, on golden ground, with coloured marbles, or undiscoverable

imitations of coloured marble, to give a fair idea of what were the best works of the age extant when the Turks took Constantinople, and turned St. Sophia into a mosque. The next Court, the Mediæval, is still suffering severely from the strike of the plasterers: rich fragments of church architecture, unfinished, and bare laths, that are to grow into groined and fretted roofs, bid us pass on to the Renaissance Court, where the decoration of the walls is proceeding with satisfactory zeal. We pause before the gates of Ghiberti, and rejoice that the copyist's art has given us all the pleasure of the originals, without robbing Florence as Florence robbed Pisa.

Turning from schools of art and architecture, botany, geography, and ethnology, to be hereafter described in detail, we enter the Southern Division, and Commercial Department, which, whether considered as a source of amusement and revenue, or as living epitome of the trade of the world, will certainly, if judiciously managed, become one of the most important, because the most original, and universally interesting parts of the undertaking.

The Southern Wing or nave is flanked on either hand by a series of square courts, destined for the special display of particular manufactures.

The first on the right hand, looking south, is meant for Stationery goods of all kinds—books, prints, and ornamental work in paper and card. Built from plans and designs by Mr. Crace, it will show what can be done with wood and plaster not disguised to imitate stone or brick, but in their genuine forms: the plaster coloured, with various shades of ochre, and other earth colours; and the beams and panels of wood, representing the ornamental use of wood imitated in grain and texture with perfect fidelity. Of the result, it is impossible to say anything at present; but at any rate it will be quite new. In this, as in several other of the



THE GARDEN FRONT OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE OF 1854.



courts, medallions and frieze will represent the progress of the arts connected with the goods to be there exhibited. As, for instance, paper manufacturers from the papyrus leaves joined with the mud of old Nile, to the instantaneous bleaching, tearing, washing, drying process, which converts old rags and cotton waste into the new material for printers' presses, authors' pens, and artists' brushes. Caxton, whose English labours it was found impossible to commemorate by a gas lamp and a fountain in Westminster, will, doubtless, have a bust, if not a bas relief. Lithography will not be forgotten. The stone quarry will afford its pictures, and the flax field its emblems.

The Birmingham and Sheffield Courts, whose names bespeak their contents, follow on the same side; while, in the corridor behind, hardware, not manufactured in either of those towns, will be arranged on the floor or counter, and on the walls. The two Courts of the Hardware towns will be much more ornamental in their contents than might be imagined by the uninitiated from their names. On their walls the miscellaneous articles going under the general name of steel toys and gilt toys will be displayed in picturesque shapes. Scissors are a tolerably commonplace article, according to common notions; but the variety of scissors made in Sheffield, both for home use and export, afford room for devices not less attractive than the ornaments of the antechamber of a military Prince, or the cabin of the fashionable Captain of a crack frigate. For instance, the scissors manufactured for the use of Turkish ladies, used by them chiefly for cutting long rolls of Turkish paper into convenient strips, are, when closed, magnificent daggers, with gilt handles richly moulded. The Exhibition of 1851 showed us how ornamental stoves in steel, or-molu, and tessellate tiles, arranged from the designs of artists, could be made. The Sheffield Court, designed by Mr. G. H. Stokes, will bring to its adornment the works of the best manufacturers in a town where the art of design has made decided progress. We ought to see not only the celebrated enduring Sheffield plate and electrotype, but some specimens of real silver and silver-gilt plate, which, after being made in Sheffield, appears very often under the character of London West-end manufacture.

The Birmingham Court, entered by ornamental Iron Gates, opening to the Nave, will have materials for display not inferior to Sheffield, in the papier mâché, in iron, in steel, in brass, in gilt, in all that makes an English house comfortable, or cultivates an Indian plantation, or cooks a Spanish dinner. Birmingham, besides those articles in which a fair rivalry is carried on with Sheffield, makes a greater variety of useful and ornamental articles in steel, brass, and iron, than any other town—from lamps to spades, from swords to machetes, or Indian hoes; rings for lassos and the noses of negro Princesses; guns of all values, from the costly rifle or smooth bore, with which a Palliser or a Gordon Cumming extirpates the lion of Africa or the grizzly bear of the Western Prairies, to the seven shilling musket, which the keen lemon-coloured African Captain barter with coal-black King Quassie for palm-oil and ivory—slave prisoners being no longer a merchantable commodity. Fire-arms, we understand, will not occupy any of the space in the Birmingham Court, but a special section will be set apart for them; and there, side by side with his American and Belgian rivals, the Birmingham gun-maker will be able to set up specimens of the quality, and statements of the price at which he is prepared to supply the fire-arms for a European war; probably, this section of the Exhibition will do more to settle the question of Government manufacture or private enterprise for the arming of our regiments than any number of Parliamentary Committees. We can only say that if a Government manufactory can turn out rifles and muskets cheaper and better than private individuals, it will be an exception to Government transactions in Public Works of any kind, from the Docks of Pembroke to the Kennington-park; which last has taken more time to plan than the Park of the Crystal Palace, and is still flat, dreary, unplanted, and unfinished. One interesting feature of these Birmingham and Sheffield Courts is the opportunity afforded to ingenious workmen of exhibiting small inventions patented under the new law, or original designs, or specimens of superior workmanship, by hiring a single square foot or so, from a kind of margin reserved round the cases that ornament the counters, at a small annual rent. This will be a great boon to the inventors and designers among the hard-handed, who form so numerous a class in the hardware towns.

The Pompeian Court, which we described in our notice of the Queen's visit, completes the series on the West Side of the Nave. The East Side is flanked by the Court of Musical Instruments, in which manufacturers of pianos and substitutes for organs and other large instruments have engaged space. It is to be hoped that an arrangement as harmonious as the architect's design may be made with the exhibitors; if not, how distracting the concerts of enraged rival musicians, when the grand, the cottage, the piccolo, mangle, without combining, with the trombones, cornets-à-pistons, ophicleides, and other fearful instruments of wind and string, which are to fill up windows specially planned for their display. Music-books will be found in the Stationery Court. Two Courts—one intended for Printed Fabrics, and the other for Textiles of Wool and Silk—follow next; the series is completed by a Foreign Court, intended to receive the choicest productions of France and Germany.

The Printed Fabric Court, designed by Mr. Barry, a son of Sir Charles, and the Mixed Fabric Court, by Professor Semper, the architect of the splendid theatre and the museum at Dresden, may be said to consist of a novel arrangement of plate-glass windows, and cases adorned with emblematic devices. The statue of Manchester will crown the Printed Fabric Court, and reign over friezes and medallions representing the rise, the progress, the triumph of cotton wool from the Indian distaff spinning on the floor to the self-acting mule, and other inventions, by which Cartwright, Hargreaves, Roberts, and a crowd of obscure ingenious men have enabled the humblest labourer to indulge in a weekly clean shirt and clean pair of sheets, luxuries unknown to Norman Barons; which has made cotton stockings a necessary, and rendered it possible to discard the long-worn woollen garments, which, when body linen was unknown and soap dear, were the perpetual source of pestilential disease among the poorer classes. Something very pretty might be designed on the subject of clintz and calico printing. We wonder whether, in less warlike times, the architects would have given a medallion of Richard Cobden, whose Free-trade labours were sustained by his successful dyes and colour-printing processes.

We have not learned what symbols and ornaments Professor Semper means to use in his Court; but the lama ought not to be forgotten, or the Peruvian weavers of ponchos of wool, adorned with coloured designs, which even now form the best patterns for the South American market, and bears a strange resemblance to those of Indian looms. After the wool of the lama, and its kindred tribes, the alpaca and vicuña, had been neglected for centuries, it was reserved for an Englishman, Mr. Titu Salt, to discover its value, and devise processes of manufacture, in which no country can at present compete with us. France, Italy, India, and China rival us in silks, Switzerland in cottons, and Belgium and France in merinos and fine cloths; but the beautiful results of a mixture of hair, wool, silk, and cotton, are only to be found in perfection in Yorkshire.

Other animals, besides the lama tribe, have a fitting place in the symbolism of mixed fabrics. For instance, the camel, the Cachemere, the Angora, the Syrian goat; the sheep, feeding on the fat pastures of Leicestershire, or nibbling the short, sweet herbage of the South Downs, or facing winter on the heather of Highland or Welsh mountains, or the moors where the Exe rises—the diminutive breed found in Shetland and Iceland, or the noble stock which, proceeding from Spanish plains, found its contraband way to the covered shepherds of Saxony and Russia, and were thence transplanted to give golden value to the Bush of Australia. Truly, when we sum up all these and many other tribes and varieties of the woolly and hairy race, which are appreciated in Leeds, in Bradford, in Halifax, in Huddersfield, and have created the model town of Salford, we feel that the Crystal Palace Directors would have done well to engage some of our animal painters to give assistance to the distinguished architects they have employed.

Ascending from the floor of the Nave to the Gallery by one of the many staircases, we find almost the whole space given up to the display of manufactured goods; below, architecture, sculpture, trees, flowers, and fountains, and a few choice blocks for special manufactures, rented at a great price; above, we enter a more serious bazaar, to which some of the best men of all trades have contributed: at one extremity, tailors, hatters, shirt-makers, bootmakers, and all that goes to clothe the European man; at the other, china and glass, English, foreign, European, and Indian.

The Galleries of the Great Transept are fitted up to receive precious metals, fine jewellery, and precious stones; while, in appropriate situations, photography and perfumery, philosophical instruments and Indian rubber, leather and cutlery, will be displayed, priced, and sold to those who choose to combine the pleasure of shopping with the pleasure of art or of idleness.

It is the manner in which the Sydenham Exhibition accommodates itself to the many-sided tastes of the multitude that gives the best pro-

spect of the success of so gigantic an undertaking. The power which exhibitors at Sydenham will have of opening a large or a small shop, of being wholesale or retail, of settling up their names and addresses, of fixing the prices of their goods, of attending to make sales and take orders, will secure a living interest, a constant change of the articles displayed, and a degree of publicity greater than that of the Boulevards and arcades of the Continent, or the fashionable streets of London. The advantages in what may be plainly called the advertising point of view, are obvious, as also as a bazaar or display of a collection of samples of the best or the cheapest manufactures of the world. This is the theory of the undertaking; the practical success will depend on whether the plans of the directors, being based upon the common sense of commerce, are carried out by the officers of the company with due regard to the habits and prejudices of manufacturers and shopkeepers; above all, with courtesy, and as little as possible of that brusque official manner which seems chronic in the servants of Governments and public companies.

We can imagine, under a judicious arrangement, specimens of never-failing genius, the new-married couple, not only spending hours of honeymoon in the lounging through the Art Courts, or resting in the Gardens, but, in more domestic mood, discussing, criticising, and selecting the whole furniture of a house, from the kitchen to the attics, from the beehive to the garden tools, without leaving the Crystal Palace Company's premises. Looking into the iron gates of the Birmingham Court for the tea-service, the coal scuttles, and the saucepans; to Sheffield for the knives, spoons, and forks; to the Printed Goods Department for curtains; and to the Woollen Department for carpets of Kidderminster, or Halifax, or Aubusson. Then, mounting the Gallery for china and glass, or Bohemian chimney ornaments; or descending to the Nave for mirrors; or to the Basement, to see a heavy kitchen-range or a patent mangle. The husband going to the North Wing to select agricultural implements for his fancy farm; or the wife making a critical survey of the South Wing, before deciding between a brougham and an open phaeton. Or we may conjure up a South American, or Australian, or a United States merchant making a preliminary survey of the samples at Sydenham of soft goods and hard goods, damasks, velvets, satins, flies, soyes, cutlery, rifles, cutlasses, and gilt beads, before travelling to Sheffield, to Birmingham, or to Leeds. All this is possible from the space at the disposal of the Company, from the attentions offered to visitors, and from the character of the manufacturers who have contracted to send their goods there. Whether it will be realised depends not on theory, but on practice. Amongst other aids to the Commercial Department, a Directory will be issued containing the name and full particulars of the calling and goods of each Exhibitor, so that Purchasers will have no difficulty in finding out the where and what they need.

The foundation of success rests on the managers of an undertaking an entirely novel character, adapting it to the spirit of an age of steam locomotion, electric telegraphs, and cheap postage. If they can manage to combine instruction and amusement with the transaction of a large amount of concentrated business, then the gardens and fountains, the statues and galleries, will be easily supported in at least their original freshness and splendour by the profits of a World Fair, an ever-changing school of manufacturing art and skill.

#### BANQUET TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

On Monday evening a banquet was given, at the Mansion-house, by the Lord Mayor, which was attended by a numerous and distinguished company, among whom were the Duchesse of Somerset, Lord John Russell, Lady John Russell, Viscount and Lady Palmerston, the Lord Bishop of Chester, the Earl of Kingston, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., Viscount Ingestre, Sir George and Lady Hamilton Seymour, Sir W. Temple, Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Bart., Rear-Admiral Sir John Hill, the Misses Hill, Sir John and Lady Easthope, Mr. John Masterman, M.P., Mr. B. Oliveira, M.P., and Mrs. Oliveira; Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P., Sir W. Gore Ouseley, Bart., and Lady Ouseley, &c.

After the usual loyal toasts had been given, the Lord Mayor proposed "The health of her Majesty's Ministers," coupling the toast with the name of Lord John Russell, of whose public services he spoke in very eulogistic terms.

Lord J. Russell (who was received with much applause) said, this country was now at a remarkable crisis; and he hoped that the citizens of London, valuing, as they ought to value, and having by long experience been taught to value, the blessings of peace, would not blame her Majesty's Ministers for having endeavoured by every means—by protracted negotiations—by every proposal, and by every offer, to avert war, and to continue that peace the blessings of which this country had so long enjoyed. But when he said that he did believe that they would not blame her Majesty's Ministers for endeavouring to obtain peace, he was equally confident that they would think that the Ministers were worthy of reprobation if, when the time came, when peace was placed on one hand and the honour and interest of England on the other, they determined to sacrifice the honour and interest of the country for any other advantage, however great it might be (Cheers). As it had been their good fortune to have had the unanimous sense of the House of Commons in their favour when they were asking for support in carrying on war, so it would be their endeavour to attempt to obtain the restoration of peace, when peace could be restored on just, solid, and honourable conditions (Hear, hear). On behalf of those gallant men of our army and navy who had lately left our shores to maintain the reputation of the flag of their country, he would beg them to believe that they were, one and all, intent on doing service to their country where best they could. He knew well that hasty criticism was apt to be cast on men who might seem at one time not to carry exactly into effect the wishes and plans of those who knew no: the difficulties, and had not weighed the dangers they had to encounter. But he wanted every one to believe that all those men were animated by a sincere desire to do their duty, and that at no time, even when their glory had reached to its highest pitch, was there an army and navy on whose courage and ability we could better rely; and he hoped that without listening to unfounded reports, the people would wait and see the whole actions of those men, and depend upon it they would prove worthy of England and their country (Hear, hear).

The next toast given by the Lord Mayor, "The Diplomatic Service, and Sir Hamilton Seymour," was responded to at some length.

Sir Hamilton Seymour, in rising to acknowledge the toast, was cheered most enthusiastically. He remarked that the compliment must have been paid to the diplomatic service rather than to himself. That system was a very simple one, and consisted only in keeping one's eyes open and calling things by their right names, and not by such as would be agreeable to the English Government to hear. In Russia there was no such system, simple as it was; and it was to the non-observance of some such system that he attributed many of the evils which had taken place; for if that practice had been observed by other nations as it had been by England none of the present misfortunes which now threatened Europe would have occurred. Nothing could be more inexact than the accounts sent to the rest of Europe by Russia. As regarded the provinces of Turkey it was stated that the Greek Church suffered great persecution; that churches were burnt and priests killed. He attempted to discover something of all this, but he could never find any traces of it. What was said of Constantinople? The Emperor was told that Turkey was an interesting invalid, that she got worse from day to day, and that such was her obstinacy that she refused to take the remedies offered by the imperial physician at St. Petersburg. What was said with regard to England? He did not allude to despatches of Prince This or Count That, but he was talking of reports generally. It was said that John Bull was a very material fellow, who was always always buying and selling in the morning, and eating and drinking in the evening, so intent on his Three per Cents that he felt no desire to interrupt the flow of his prosperity by interfering in matters that did not concern him closely. As regarded France, she was represented as a country hardly out of one great revolution, and only bent on avoiding a second. The principal men of that country were described as intent on realising large fortunes, while its Court was said to be very Imperial in its tendencies; and, above all, it was affirmed that a close connexion between England and France was a myth, and would never be realised. The result had been, that England had been plunged into a war, by which a friendly country had been alienated from this country; for there were, in Russia, many sympathies friendly towards England; which took one-half of her produce by purchase, and paying before hand; and the people of Russia were, in many respects, a kindly people, he would not conceal that when the mists of prejudice which now prevailed were dispelled, there were many friendly hands that he should be glad to shake again. But it might be asked what was the English Minister doing all this time? He could only say that the English Minister was a very small man. He might do what he could, but his voice was but of small account, and this was the culminating point of the case, that if what had been said to the Emperor in English, had been said to him in his own language, and if any one had had the courage to declare the truth to him, he would not have embarked in his present unfortunate course. But still, if we had lost one friend we had gained another, and acquired a friendship which no other circumstances could have effected, but the necessity for preserving the rights of Europe. For centuries we have been on terms of hostility with our French neighbours, but now a state of good feeling existed, which it was to be hoped, would be found to be equally durable. In every language there were some words which bore a peculiar import, and had a peculiar significance. In this country, if we said that a man behaved in a gentlemanly manner, or acted in the character of a gentleman, we bestowed on him

the highest praise it was in our power to offer. We meant that such a man would not only fulfil, but even go beyond, his engagements. In the French language, the words "loyal" and "loyauté" had the same meaning; and it might be allowed to him, when he spoke of the French Government, to say "hat so far as his powers of observation went, those terms were peculiarly applicable to the acts of the French Government—nothing could be more 'loyal,' nothing more marked by 'loyauté' than the proceedings of the French Government. He would not go into personal matters, but there was one slight circumstance which had not attracted the attention it deserved. Among the arts ("dodges," he believed, was the modern word) which had been employed to create jealousy between the English and French Government was this, that the Emperor of Russia meted out a very different treatment to the French Minister at St. Petersburg to that which he exhibited to wards her Majesty's Minister. He (Sir H. Seymour) received one fine winter's morning, the agreeable intimation that his back would be more pleasant to the Emperor than his face, and that it was desirable that he should name the day on which he should be prepared to set out from St. Petersburg. Nothing of the sort was done with regard to the French Minister; but it happened that this little art was foreseen and discountenanced by the French Minister; and when he heard of the treatment to which he (Sir H. Seymour) had been subjected, he requested that the same passport should be given to him, and off he went. As he had said, it was possible and probable that long centuries of hostility between France and England would be succeeded by an equally durable friendship. Three districts of Paris had lately resounded with the cries, "Vive la Reine Victoria," "Vivent les Anglais." To those cries he would heartily respond, "Vivent les Français," "Vive l'Empereur—vive le défenseur des droits de l'Europe" (Hear, hear). The difference between the first Empire and the second was this, that the first Empire meant war and danger to European rights, while the present Empire meant peace, as long as it could be obtained on honourable terms and respect for international rights as interpreted by treaties (Hear, hear). He begged to apologise for having detained them so long, and if he had said anything offensive or anything which might seem tinged with asperity, he hoped he might be excused; for no doubt most of the present company had felt the annoyance and irritation caused by the loss of a carpet-bag or an umbrella, and would be willing to make allowance for a poor traveller who had left the whole of his luggage behind (Laughter and cheers).

The Lord Mayor having proposed "The House of Commons and Lord Palmerston," amid much applause.

Lord Palmerston returned thanks. For the House of Commons he could only say that that illustrious body always felt sensible of such marks of approbation and such expressions of compliment as they received at the hands of the great Corporation, the great municipal body, over which the Lord Mayor now so worthily presided. The House of Commons was the real organ of the people of this country, and it sympathised on all occasions with the feelings which pervaded the nation. While we were blessed with peace the House of Commons devoted itself to study and to carry out every measure which could tend to the welfare and happiness of their fellow countrymen, which could augment the wealth of the country, and place its greatness on a solid foundation. No object was too large for the comprehension of the members of that House, and no object apparently so small as to escape their care or attention, and no period of time was too great to be devoted to their duties, and those duties had been performed at every sacrifice of time and even health. Now that, unfortunately, we were engaged in what might be a great and arduous war, he would venture to say that the House of Commons would be found equal to its duties in the critical circumstances in which the country was placed, as it was during a period of prosperity and peace; and it would stand up in support of the Crown, and back the spirit of the country, while no efforts and no sacrifice would be too great for it to make to enable the Crown and the advisers of the Crown, and those who administered the affairs of the country, let them be who they might, to carry on the war with the same energy as they had displayed in cultivating peace, and at last to terminate the war by a peace which should place on a solid foundation the liberties of Europe, which were so inseparably bound up with the interests of this country (Cheers).

Lord John Russell proposed the health of the Lord Mayor, and expressed a hope that if the Corporation of London was to be reformed, however they might deal with abuses, that the principles on which it was founded would not be touched.

The Lord Mayor returned thanks; and, while he expressed his willingness to see a necessary reform of all its abuses, he hoped that the principle of municipal government would be maintained.

Several other toasts followed, and the company separated at a late hour.

**TRANSPORTS.**—The demand for ships to act as transports for the conveyance of troops and stores, &c., for the East, has become very active, and already no less than 74 vessels have been taken up by the Government for this purpose, and their wants are not yet adequately supplied. Tenders were invited on Tuesday for an additional number.

**DEFENCES OF THE TYNE.**—Clifford's Fort, which commands the entrance of the Tyne, is about being provided with guns of large calibre by the Board of Ordnance, the Tyne Commissioners having recently made application to the Board for that purpose. The harbour will thus be placed in a good state of defence in case of assault from the enemy.

**THE GREEK INSURRECTION.**—It is currently reported in respectable circles in Manchester that the Greek mercantile houses there, and in London and Liverpool, have subscribed largely to promote the insurrection in Turkey. The Manchester fund alone is said to have reached £10,000.

**LETTERS FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.**—According to the new postal arrangements, mails are made up in London for Constantinople on the 3rd, 4th, 8th, 13th, 18th, 20th, 23rd, 24th, and 28th of the month; for Gallipoli on the 3rd, 8th, 13th, 18th, 23rd, and 28th of the month; and for the Dardanelles, on the 3rd, 8th, and 13th of the month—that is, nine times monthly for Constantinople, six times for Gallipoli, and three times for the Dardanelles. Ship letter-bags are also made up for Turkey by a steamer which leaves Liverpool on the 12th of the month, and by a steamer which leaves Southampton on the 27th of the month.

**OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.**—Mr. William Congreve Brackenbury, Consul at Madrid, is appointed British Consul at Bilbao. Mr. Donald Cameron, unpaid attaché at Berne, is appointed unpaid attaché at Copenhagen. Mr. Gould, from Hanover, is appointed unpaid attaché at Berne. The Hon. W. Nassau Jocelyn is appointed unpaid attaché at Hanover. The Lord President has selected Mr. Major Rhode Hawkins for appointment to the office of advising architect to the Committee of Council on Education, in the room of Mr. Westmacott, who has retired.

**RESIGNATION OF MR. ADDINGTON.**—Mr. Henry Urwin Addington has resigned his office of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he has held since March 4, 1842. Mr. Addington entered the service of the Foreign Office so far back as 1807. After having been successively attached to the missions in Sicily, Spain, Berlin, Stockholm, and Switzerland, Mr. Addington was appointed Secretary of Legation at Switzerland in 1814, at Copenhagen, 1821; at Washington, 1822; and Minister Plenipotentiary at Frankfurt in 1828; and at Madrid in 1829. He is, of course, entitled to his diplomatic pension after so many years' service; and, on his retirement, has been elevated by the Queen to the rank of a Privy Councillor. Mr. Addington is succeeded, as permanent Under Secretary of State in the Foreign Department, by Mr. Edmond Hammond, who entered the Foreign Office in 1824, and who has been a clerk of the first class since 1841, at the head of one of the departments.

**RECIPROCAL COURTESIES.**—Two English officers, Brigadier-General Rose and Major Claremont, have been nominated by the English Government as *attachés* to Marshal St. Arnaud; and, by way of a reciprocal compliment, the French Minister at War has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Guilhem de Lagondie, chief of the staff of the 7th military division at Besançon, and Chef d'Escadron Vico, of the staff of the 8th division at Lyons, to attend Lord Raglan.

**A TRADE MUSEUM.**—One of the first steps taken towards the formation of the Trade Museum of the Society of Arts has been the commencement of a collection of samples of every variety of wool, from all parts of the empire. Circulars to all the sheep breeders of England have been drawn up, with the advice and co-operation of the President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England; and the aid of the Royal Society of Dublin has been promised in making known the objects and nature of the Museum to the producers of Ireland.

**CURIOUS CUSTOM IN A LONDON PARISH.**—On Good Friday, the Rector, the Rev. Mr. Abblis, and the churchwardens and trustees of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, distributed twenty six-pences to as many poor widows of the parish. The donor was a lady, who, some centuries since, resided in the parish, and left a certain sum in perpetuity for the purpose, on the strange condition that each six-pence should be thrown on her gravestone, over which every recipient was to pass. Time, however, has destroyed every vestige of the stone, and the money is thrown on the ground over the grave. A further sum of 20s. is allowed for preaching a sermon on the occasion.

**DETENTION OF RUSSIAN VESSELS.**—The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have directed Sir Charles Trevelyan to transmit to the Commissioners of Customs a copy of a letter from the Marshal of the Admiralty upon the subject of the appointment of the collectors of Customs at all the outports in the United Kingdom, to act as his substitutes to carry out her Majesty's Order in Council of the 29th of March last, relative to the detention of Russian vessels, with the request that they will instruct the collectors of Customs in the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man, to act as substitutes to the Marshal to the High Court of Admiralty for the purpose stated, and to comply with such instructions as they may receive from that Court. In obedience to this order of the Treasury, the Commissioners have directed the collectors of Customs at the outports of the kingdom, to take care that the directions contained therein be duly obeyed.



## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Hon. T. E. M. L. Mostyn, son of the present Lord Mostyn, has issued an address to the electors of the county of Flint, soliciting them to confer on him the honour so repeatedly renewed to his father.

Lord Howden has addressed a note to the Spanish Government requiring that it shall close its ports against Russian privateers, if Russia issues letters of marque.

On the occasion of the marriage of the Emperor of Austria with the Princess Elizabeth, all the political prosecutions which have not yet been terminated will be suppressed, and sixty political prisoners will be set at liberty.

The Duke de Valentinois has been set at liberty by the Piedmontese Government, and the option allowed him either to return to Monaco by sea, or to France by land. He has selected this latter course.

Ole Bull's Norwegian colony speculation in Pennsylvania has placed him in considerable pecuniary difficulties, and he has been forced to go through the Insolvency Court.

Two beds of ironstone have just been let in Cleveland, on lease; one near Guisborough, at £7000 per year; the other near Normanby, at £3000.

The drought was causing great injury to the growing crops in different parts of Spain, and the Bishops have ordered prayers to be offered up for rain.

Mr. Thomas Duncombe is to move the House of Commons, on the 9th May, for a Select Committee to inquire into the complaints of the Working and Industrious Classes.

The railway from Turin to Susa, on the southern side of Mount-Cenis, is to be opened to the public in the course of the present month.

The owners of Russian merchant vessels in the ports of Cadiz, Setubal, and Lisbon, have ordered them to be sold.

At a crowded meeting held in Halifax, on Tuesday evening, the Mayor in the chair, a large majority decided in favour of steps being taken to close public houses entirely on Sunday.

The ratification of the contract of marriage between the Emperor of Austria and Elizabeth, Princess of Bavaria, took place on the 7th. The ceremony will take place to-morrow (the 23rd inst.).

The property of the Emperor of Russia, at the upper end of William-street, Limerick, consisting of stores and houses, which net a yearly rental of £400 a year, has been sold.

In consequence of the discontinuance of the Royal mail steamers on the Savannah, Nassau, and Chazres route, an attempt is being made to get up a line of steamers between New York and the Bahamas.

James Bailey, who was convicted at the last Somerset assizes of the murder of a young girl, named Eliza Coles, has been reprieved, with a view to a commutation of the capital sentence to penal servitude for life.

The *Stockholm Gazette* publishes a decree, permitting the free importation of corn and flour until the end of July, after which the former duties will be imposed.

The Weekly Tract Society, during the year just closed, have put into gratuitous circulation about 520,000 tracts, and sold at cost price 160,000; making a clear total issued of 680,000 tracts.

Count Zamolski, nephew of Prince Adam Czartoriski, has received the permission of the Turkish Government to form a Polish legion. The legion, when organised, will be sent to Armenia, and serve against the Russians in Georgia.

The Postmaster-General has directed that the surcharge on letters or papers from India, which were sent through France, owing to there being no steamers to bring them on to Southampton, shall be allowed to applicants.

Immense quantities of guano are said to have been discovered on the coast of Australia, near Geelong.

Commodore Vanderbilt and E. Mills, Esq., of New York, have entered into an arrangement for the establishment of an independent line of steamers from that city to San Francisco.

The *Plantagenet* left Southampton on Monday for Sydney, with upwards of 300 Government emigrants; all English agricultural labourers and their families, chiefly from the western counties.

The average daily yield of the diggings at Mariposa, by the last accounts, was from 16 to 20 dollars per head. In some instances it reached 100 dollars per day.

A piece of "may," in full blossom, was plucked at Impington, Cambridgeshire, on Tuesday, the 11th inst.

The *Alta California*, a San Francisco daily paper, has sent one of its editors to the Danube to report progress.

A very extensive bed of iron ore has been discovered in the commune of Hendain, Department du Nord.

Several vessels were freighted at Shields, last week, to load coals for the Black Sea fleet, at £68 to £70 per keel.

The increase of the city of Toronto, when compared with cities in the United States, is found to exceed that of Boston, New York, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

A Norwegian vessel, having munitions of war on board, consisting of shot, was seized at Newcastle, last week, by Mr. Sanders, landing-walter of the Custom-house, and now awaits the decision of Government.

On Palm Sunday, three hundred palm branches, blessed by the Pope, were sent to the French General commanding the army of occupation, to be distributed to the officers who had asked for them.

The high price of food has caused an increase (last week compared with the corresponding week of 1853) of 654 paupers in Birmingham.

The French provincial journals contain accounts of a great many incendiary fires. According to one of them, there is reason to believe in the existence of secret incendiary societies.

A poor woman was apprehended in Glasgow, last week, for having embezzled a quantity of calico, out of which she had been employed to make shirts at 9d. per dozen.

Mr. Price, one of the East India Company's cotton agents, has been commissioned by Government to proceed to Rangoon, to inquire into the cotton-growing capabilities of the province of Pegu.

A Company has been formed to run a regular line between Liverpool and our gold-bearing colonies, under a Royal charter, with limited liability.

The Austrian Ambassador at Paris has left for Vienna, to be present at the marriage of the Emperor. He will be absent ten days.

A banquet was given by the Mayor of Cardiff on Saturday, to the officers in command of the French ships of war lying in that port, taking in cargoes of coal for the supply of the French squadrons in the Baltic and Black Sea.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton delivered an address to the members of the Literary Institution of St. Albans, on Tuesday evening. The Town-hall was crowded, and the speaker was loudly cheered.

The Sardinian Government has issued an order prohibiting any privateers under the Russian flag from being armed, provisioned, or harboured, with their prizes, in Sardinian ports.

In Canada there are 35,000 fugitive slaves, most of whom are engaged on the lines of railway now constructing in that colony. In the abolition town of Buxton, in Canada, the free blacks own 9000 acres of land.

The suggestion of Lord Dunsannon, that a public monument to the late Marquis of Londonderry ought to be erected in Belfast, is said to have been taken up by his friends in the north of Ireland.

The crew of a Russian vessel, which was sold at Waterford the other day, refused to obey the captain, who had sold her, and, according to his account before the magistrates, threatened his life. The men said, "they were free, and would fight for England." After two days' imprisonment for the assault, they were allowed to go to London.

Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., is appointed Inspecting-General of Cavalry during the absence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in Turkey.

Arrangements are in progress for placing the Commissariat Department of the service in Ireland under a staff independent of the Ordnance, and solely responsible for the proper and regular supply of food and forage for the cavalry and infantry.

Several hundreds of German emigrants passed through from Hull to Liverpool, on Monday, on their way to America.

The Sabbath observance question is making great progress in France. An association at Boulogne, composed of both Protestants and Catholics, has agents actively employed in that town in the effort to put down Sunday trading.

The house of a scythe-maker at Millhouses, near Sheffield, was blown up by an infernal machine, on Sunday morning. Fortunately none of the inmates were injured.

The total number of hands relieved at Preston, last week, by the operatives' union, was 13,813, at a cost of £3,195 5s. 9d. Should the strike take place at Stockport, some 10,000 or 12,000 hands will be idle there also.

The Right Rev. Dr. McGittigan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Raphoe, has resigned his office as one of the Commissioners of the Board of Charitable Bequests, to which he succeeded on the death of Archbishop Murray.

Sir Joseph Paxton, Mr. Laing, M.P., and Sir Cusack Roncy, had an audience of the Emperor of the French, on Saturday morning, on the subject of the opening of the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham.

## EXPLORATION OF THE INTERIOR OF AUSTRALIA.

We learn from a Parliamentary Blue-book just published, some interesting particulars with reference to the recent navigation of the Murray River, styled, on account of its immense extent, "the Mississippi of Australia." The Murray River was partially explored by Sir H. E. F. Young, Lieutenant-Governor of South Australia, in the year 1850, and subsequently by Captain Cadell in 1852, but neither expedition was productive of much information. The first voyage of importance was made in 1853 by the joint exertions of both these explorers. About the middle of the September of that year they succeeded in navigating the river as far as a place called Swan Hill, at a distance of 1800 miles from the sea. They proceeded in the *Lady Augusta* steamer, with a barge in tow, called the *Eureka*, and were accompanied by forty-five seamen and others. The first despatch forwarded by Sir H. E. F. Young to the Home Government, with reference to the navigation of this river was written on board the *Lady Augusta*, at Swan Hill, and dated September 17th, 1853. "Under Captain Cadell's able command," said his Excellency, "we have found a most ample depth and width of water throughout the long extent of course which we have just accomplished, without encountering any rapid or obstruction of any kind. The breadth of the river has averaged 200 yards; the soundings not less than three fathoms. After reaching the junction of the 'Wakool,' 1100 miles distant from the sea mouth, the bends of the Murray become more frequent and sharp; the width, but not the depth, decreases, and the snags require more than usual attention. The average depth of channel through Lake Alexandrin is seven feet. Whether the river can at all times be continuously navigated throughout the year as easily as at the present season, is a point to be resolved only after a longer acquaintance with the periodical changes to which it is subject; but I have no reason to question its navigability by vessels propelled by steam during at least eight months of every ordinary year. From present and previous opportunities of observation and inquiry, I can bear testimony to the great natural advantages possessed by the extensive tracts of land which are drained by the Murray River."

In another letter, dated Adelaide, October 15th, Sir H. E. F. Young announced the further navigation of the Murray to the distance of 150 miles beyond Swan-hill, to a spot known by the name of Gana Warra, where he found the average breadth and depth of the river the same as at most other points of its course. This was the furthest point at which the expedition arrived; but it was his opinion that the Murray Proper was navigable from the Goolwa (at the mouth) to Albury, that is, for a space of 1900 miles. On their way back from Gana Warra, they navigated the Wakool to a distance of sixty miles from its junction. The other tributaries—the Loddon, the Campaspe, the Goulburn, the Toppa, the Billebon, and the Darling—were not explored, but the navigation of the last-mentioned river was in contemplation.

"I propose," said the Lieutenant-Governor, in his first despatch to the Home Government, in reference to the future colonization and management of the vast basin of the Murray, "to cause surveys to be made of allotments of land, in blocks of ten, eighty, and six hundred and forty acres, to suit the various means of intending purchasers; and to give to the purchasers of these allotments, according to the extent of their purchased acreage, a proportionate amount of commonage of pasture in the 'Hundred of the Murray, in South Australia.' Surveys of villages will be made in select spots as traffic and population require; and roads leading to and from the river side will be reserved for public use, and as a means of access to the back lands; whilst the alluvial flats, subject at present to periodical inundation, may, by embankment, be rendered perfectly available. These flats extend, on an average, from about half a mile to three miles in depth; and generally both banks offer building sites of sufficient elevation to be beyond the reach of floods. Under the arrangement above described, the lessees of the waste lands (which are in South Australia open by law at all times to purchasers at public auction) will sustain an abstraction from the very large extent of their 'runs' for pastoral purposes, too insignificant to be detrimental to their special pursuits, yet sufficient to give to the owners of small allotments the space of pasture necessary to the sustenance of the live stock indispensable to their agricultural and dairy purposes, and other objects of domestic utility. The location of a population on the banks of the river will give to the squatters such facilities for obtaining labourers, that the pastoral objects to which, for very many generations yet to come, the immense tracts of back lands in the Murray district are destined, may be extended rather than restricted or interrupted by the appropriation of the alluvial margin of this great river to the settlement of freeholders. I took the liberty of suggesting to the Governments of Sydney and Melbourne that reserves should be made at intervals of one hundred miles apart to afford facilities for the formation of villages at spots likely to be convenient places of call for the river steamers; but my subsequent observation leads me to prefer the plan of continuous frontage reserves along both banks of the river as necessary to the population which may be expected in future years to occupy this district. I am led to suppose that on the reserves in New South Wales and Victoria there is no right of commonage to the purchasers of allotments; the concession of a commonage in the Hundred of the Murray, in South Australia, is, however, as I am advised, essential to the early colonisation of the banks of the river; and in the case of so immense a water system as is the basin of the Murray, the omission to make very continuous reserves of frontage, could not but be a lasting injury to her Majesty's future subjects in Australia."

The banks of the Murray and its tributaries are described as abounding in trees and sheep. The principal trees are the gum-tree, the box, and the peppermint, chiefly found on flooded or alluvial soil; and the pine on the high lands, in red loamy earth. The gum timber of these parts is said to be peculiarly adapted to ship and house-building, which of itself will tend to the future prosperity of this new district. The number of sheep at present existing among the pastures of the Murray alone is estimated at upwards of 400,000; and there is grazing to spare for at least as many more, notwithstanding the quantity of horses and cattle which are at present reared. The flocks upon the "runs" of the tributaries of the Murray are estimated at nearly one million and a half, although most of them are but poorly stocked, the banks of the Darling being almost unoccupied. The sheep are tended by the aborigines, who are few in number, and very docile. The quantity of wool from the pastures of these rivers, borne by steam down the Murray in the year 1853, amounted to 4000 bales of from 200 to 250 lb. weight each. The transport of wool overland to Melbourne from the "Hundred of the Murray," is long and expensive, and the delivery is by no means regular; all which delay and inconvenience would, of course, be greatly obviated by the formation of a steam-packet company in the Murray River for the conveyance of wool to the different markets. Sir H. E. F. Young expressed his confident opinion that the produce of wool in Australia is about to be very considerably and rapidly augmented by reason of the steam navigation, of which his voyage was the commencement.

The soil of the Hundred of the Murray is likewise admirably adapted for the cultivation of the vine, corn, maize, and rice, besides melons, enormous pumpkins, and other vegetables; of which several are already grown in the gardens of the squatters. The back-grounds swarm with wild fowl, and the waters abound in fish of several kinds; of which the principal are the "Murray cod," weighing sometimes as much as 70 lbs and the Malloway, valuable both for its nutrition and for the isinglass and oil which are extracted from it. "As regards soil, climate, and other natural advantages," says Sir H. E. F. Young, "there can be no doubt that the vast basin of the Murray is well adapted to sustain a large population, whilst in no part of the world can the extent and facility of internal communication by water be surpassed. \* \* \* The climate is of the same salubrious character as that for which the other more settled parts of this great continent are so justly celebrated. From the end of August to the 14th October of the year 1853, rain fell on twenty-two days, and the mornings and evenings were rather chilly with heavy dew."

The other inducements set forth for emigration to the "Hundred of the Murray"—an extent of country "equal in area to seven times that of Great Britain"—are numerous and well worthy the attention of emigrants. "The route from Europe," says his Excellency, "via Port Elliot and the Murray, avoiding the dangerous navigation of Bass's Straits and Port Phillip Head, would be the most convenient route for emigrants, not only to the diggings, but also to the interior of the three colonies of South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales. \* \* \* A great passenger traffic may be expected hence to the gold-diggings, since they may be reached by way of the Loddon, within thirty miles of Bendigo and Goulburn, from the Murray, more easily than from Melbourne. Port Elliot, on the Murray, is described as being easy of

approach, and sheltered against all winds, except that from the south-east—at which quarter it is protected, however, by a beach eight miles in extent. The anchorage is one of the best in Australia; and the jetty at the Goolwa, now in course of completion, which is joined to another jetty at Port Elliot by an iron tram-way seven miles in extent, forms a large basin, entirely sheltered from the winds and heavy seas. Another circumstance, too, which renders Port Elliot likely to become of importance is its easiness of access, and the facts—as stated in official reports made in 1850 and subsequent years by Captain Lipson of the Royal Navy—"that two mails may easily be delivered at Port Elliot for one at Port Adelaide during the winter months."

On the 7th October, 1853, an address was presented to the enterprising Governor of South Australia by the Murray settlers of New South Wales and Victoria on his return to Adelaide from Gana Warra. This address was signed by thirty-nine subscribers, and congratulated his Excellency on the important discoveries he had made with reference to the Murray River. Fourteen days later he received an address from the Legislative Council announcing their gratification at his successful navigation, and awarding him a gold medal in consideration of the important commercial benefits of which his voyage was the harbinger. A gold medal was likewise awarded to his gallant companion, Captain Cadell, in consideration of his services as commander of the *Lady Augusta* and *Eureka*. A third medal was ordered to be deposited among the archives of South Australia in commemoration of the events, and as a tribute to the Legislature for the pecuniary encouragement which it voted in furtherance of the undertaking.

The little yet known of the Murray River and the surrounding district of the "Hundred of Murray," is highly encouraging; and there is no doubt, from its suitability with respect to climate, soil, and production, that this immense region will one day become as populous and thriving as the most flourishing states of the Old or the New World.

## THE ROYAL MARINES.\*

REPRESENTATIONS of the uniforms, together with brief notice of service performed by various regiments ordered to the East, have recently appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; but no record has as yet been given of the Royal Marines. This highly distinguished corps has experienced great fluctuations in the manifold duties assigned it. On every occasion it has evidenced unbending courage and patient endurance under reverses, which have been repeatedly acknowledged by the Sovereign. To its imperishable honour be it remembered that when the demon of insubordination threatened disastrous consequences to the British nation in 1797, the Marines spurned every inducement held out by the mutineers. It remained staunch to its officers; and, in no one instance, swerved from allegiance to the Crown. By sea and on land it has won commendation for gallant exploits. Whether in presence of an enemy, or engaged in the onerous duty of enforcing discipline on board, it has never been found wanting. Detached in small bodies as must occur by the nature of its service when afloat, it has never sided with the malcontents. On the contrary, each member of the corps has ever kept aloof from contamination, and, in cases of incontinence, the naval officers invariably reckon on the support of the Marines.

The origin of the Royal Marines is traced to 1684. It was raised for the express purpose of forming what was termed a "nursery" for the navy, and the men were drafted into ships of our fleets as necessity called for their services. They wore yellow coats, lined with red, and the colours bore a red cross, with rays of the sun verging from each angle. In seniority the corps stood third in the regiments of the line. In 1687 and 1689 several other maritime regiments were raised; but in the latter year they were disbanded, leaving the original battalion only extant. During the reign of Queen Anne six regiments, and an equal number specified for sea service, were formed. The only difference existing between those forces arose from the Ensigns of the former being classed as Second Lieutenant, which advantage was not accorded to the latter. From this time, however, the corps ceased to be regarded as a nursery for the fleets. During the Queen's reign, several independent companies were embodied for the express purpose of defending our West India possessions; to which quarter they were sent, and formed into distinct battalions. From 1703 up to the present date, the Marines have been held in high estimation; and whenever a naval action has been fought, they have added laurels to those already reaped. At the period quoted the force numbered 8000 men, at an annual expense to the country of £128,133 5s. The peace of 1714 occasioned the whole to be disbanded; and it was not until 1739 that the organisation of marine regiments was renewed, when six battalions were levied; and, for their better discipline and drill, five men from each company of Foot Guards were appointed sergeants and corporals to these corps. Three more regiments were raised in 1740. They wore camel coats, brown linen waistcoats, and canvas trowsers. At the expiration of the three following years, the force amounted to 11,550 men. The Marines were placed under the control of the Admiralty in 1747. In 1759, the strength had increased to 14,845; and, in consideration of the very valuable services rendered by the corps, his Majesty instituted a new establishment of Marine Officers, entitled "General" and "Lieutenant-General of Marines." To these were added three Colonels, selected from the post-captains in the Navy. The corps was then divided into three parts, and designated the Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham divisions.

The merits and utility of this body of men became so apparent from their zealous and spirited deeds on either element, that in 1760, 180 additional companies were recruited, forming a total of 18,355 rank and file, being then one-fourth more than our naval force. The peace of 1763 was, as usual, marked by a general reduction of troops; and a very considerable and most impolitic diminution was effected in this serviceable branch.

Any endeavour to furnish a record of the innumerable actions participated in by the Marines would be tantamount to recapitulating every dashing exploit performed by Englishmen at sea, since in no instance where hazardous enterprise opened promise of victory were the Marines absent.

The divisions could not carry on their colours a more appropriate emblazement than "The Globe," with the pertinent motto, "Per mare per terram;" for truly it may be asked, in what quarter of the universe has not some portion of the corps been? It is now divided into four divisions, and takes precedence in rank immediately after the 50th "Queen's Own Regiment of Infantry," or, as it is commonly designated in the army, "the fighting half-hundred."

On the 29th of April, 1802, King George III. was pleased to issue an order directing that, in future, the Marines should be styled "The Royal Marines." The title of "Royal" was not acquired through influence: it was the reward of more than one hundred years of undeviating loyalty and zeal, a Monarch's acknowledgment of fidelity and honourable distinction.

At this instant detachments are on board every one of her Majesty's ships in commission; wherever wood and iron can be made to swim, the Royal Marines will be found in the exercise of their duties.

It is said the detachments belonging to the fleet in the Black Sea have been landed for the purpose of occupying Varna. If so, and opportunity offers, they will add renown to the already acknowledged valour of British troops. The greater portion of the men and officers comprising the four divisions are now afloat, and the necessity of an augmentation is unquestionable.

## LORD RAGLAN AND THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AT PARIS.

THE hearty reception of Lord Raglan and the Duke of Cambridge, on their arrival at Paris last week, of which we have given a Cut, must have been exceedingly mortifying to those partisans of Russia who still linger in France. Lord Cowley, our Ambassador at the Court of Louis Napoleon, and Marshal Vaillant, the Minister of War, were in waiting to receive them. A guard of honour was stationed at the railway terminus, and Court carriages were in attendance for the Prince and his suite. These marks of attention on the part of the authorities, however, pleasing as they must have been, were not so valuable as the enthusiastic manner with which the distinguished visitors were welcomed by the inhabitants, who cheered and shouted "Vivent les Anglais" on their way to the Tuilleries.

On Wednesday a review was given in the Champ de Mars in honour of the English officers. On Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, three of the Emperor's carriages were in attendance at the British Embassy to convey the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Raglan, and the officers who accompanied them, to inspect the barracks of the regiments of Guides, at the Ecole Militaire. The distinguished party went over the building, and appeared highly pleased with all the arrangements. In the afternoon his Majesty the Emperor did the honours by conducting his Royal Highness to the promenade of Longchamps in his private carriage, the Emperor himself driving. In the evening Lord Cowley

\* See Portraits of Royal Marines in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for March 18, 1854.





RECEPTION OF LORD RAGLAN, THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, AND THEIR SUITES, AT PARIS.

gave a splendid banquet in honour of the illustrious guests, to which a number of the principal English residents and visitors were invited.

On Saturday the Emperor, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, went in an open carriage to Joinville le-Pont, to witness an interesting experiment in pontooning. In a second carriage were Lord Raglan, Commander-in-Chief of our expeditionary army; Maréchal Vaillant, Minister at War; and Maréchal Magnan, Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris.

The Emperor was received, at the entrance of the park of Vincennes, by the General commanding and by the superior officers of the place, and escorted to the termination of it. There his Majesty quitted his carriage, and proceeded on foot towards the Marne, about seven hundred or eight hundred yards down the river, to the point where a bridge of boats, the invention of M. Janvier, civil engineer, had been thrown across. A considerable crowd surrounded his Majesty, and his distinguished visitors, and cheered loudly, as did the troops, who

were drawn up at the approach to the bridge, which was 25 yards long, composed of 45 boats made fast to one another, and formed of very slight wood-work, covered with waterproof cloth. Its appearance was so extremely light, that people fancied it unequal to the weight it was destined to sustain; but any doubt on this point was completely set at rest when, without any visible oscillation, or the most trifling accident, it bore a battalion of infantry chasseurs, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, consisting of twelve guns completely equipped. As the troops passed over in succession, they shouted "Vive l'Empereur!" with an enthusiasm which spread to the crowds who lined the banks of the river, and repeated the cheers with equal warmth. After the passage, the Emperor and his party minutely examined all the details of the construction of the bridge, and made many inquiries on the subject of the inventor.

On Sunday the Duke of Cambridge went to Versailles, to see the fountains play. During the visit the bands of the different regiments in

garrison struck up "God save the Queen," which was received with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vivent les Anglais!" by the multitudes assembled. In the evening, the illustrious party dined with their Majesties at the palace of the Tuileries.

On Monday a ball was given at the Elysée, in honour of the Duke of Cambridge, which was very fully attended. The rapidity with which the gardens had been decorated for the occasion was quite astonishing. Only on Saturday last they were in a state of great confusion, as were also the approaches to the Palace—masons, carpenters, &c., being still at work on the new portions of the building; but before eight o'clock on Monday night the Palace and gardens were in as good order as if they had been completely finished—all the unfinished work being concealed by painted canvas. The Emperor and Empress left the ball at about one o'clock in the morning.

Lord Raglan left Paris on Tuesday morning, for Marseilles. The Duke of Cambridge followed him the same evening.



EMBARKATION OF PRINCE NAPOLEON, AT CHALON, FOR THE EASTERN EXPEDITION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)





EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR THE EAST, FROM THE NEW PORT, MARSEILLES.

## DEPARTURE OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

PRINCE NAPOLEON, who left Paris on his way to Gallipoli last Sunday week, was received with much enthusiasm by the inhabitants of Chalons, Lyons, Avignon, and other large towns through which he passed. Our Artist, as will be seen, has given a Sketch of the departure from Chalons, on his way to the port of embarkation.

On the evening of the 12th inst. his Imperial Highness made a triumphal entry into Marseilles. He was cheered, not by hired bawlers, but by the wealthy and the laborious, from the terminus to the Prefecture. Every house was illuminated, and each window filled with well-dressed females, waving handkerchiefs and showering nosegays into the carriage of the Prince. Little was known of the Prince previous to his coming amongst them, but he was welcomed as the cousin of him who had twice saved France from anarchy, and for his chivalrous conduct in demanding to share the dangers of the brave army.

On the following day he assisted at the banquet offered to him by the Town-council. One hundred and eight persons were present. The first toast given by General Rostolan, "The Emperor," was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The second, given by the Mayor, was "Our illustrious guest." The reply of the Prince was short, but full of noble sentiments. It was as follows:—

I thank the Mayor of Marseilles for the toast he has just given. In demanding from his Majesty the Emperor the honour to partake of the dangers and labours of the army of the East, I only did that which every French soldier would have done had he been in my place—*my duty, and nothing more!* (Here there was immense applause.) In those who, by the will of the people, are placed the nearest to the throne, there is a right which I shall always demand—that is, to be at the head of the children of France when defending our influence, our rights, our honour, and our national independence (Continued cheering). The words so emphatic of the Mayor prove that you fully appreciate the sentiments with which I was inspired in my address to the Emperor my cousin. No one can foresee the political results that may arise from the war now commenced. But our glory and our interests are in good hands. Have confidence in him who has so nobly and so ably conducted the difficult question of the East. This much is certain—should our arms and those of our allies triumph, vast commercial advantages will be obtained for this great city. The Black Sea, hitherto nearly closed, will be opened to the commerce of the West. The Ottoman empire, strengthened, and no longer fearing a

suspicious and ambitious neighbour, will be enabled to develop all its immense resources, and progress in its liberal intentions. It is this which it is permitted to hope, and I notice it to show the great advantages that may be gathered for Marseilles in the war against Russia. Your interest is therefore blended with your duty. I beg to propose "Prosperity to the City of Marseilles."

At the close of this short but eloquent speech, everybody, and as with one voice, cried out, "Vive l'Empereur! Vive le Prince!"

The banquet broke up at half-past eleven o'clock, when the Prince returned to the Prefecture. Even at that late hour of the night, the streets were thronged, so anxious were the people to catch a sight of his Royal Highness.

On Saturday, the 15th inst., he left Marseilles for Toulon, from which port he embarked, on the forenoon of Monday last, on board the *Rolland*.

## EMBARKATION OF FRENCH TROOPS AT MARSEILLES.

THE Marseilles papers describe the bustle which has lately prevailed in that port, during the Embarkation of Troops for the East—of which we give an Engraving—as far surpassing anything witnessed in that locality since the grand expedition to Algiers. No less than one hundred vessels were alongside the great inner quay at one time, taking on board warlike stores, provisions, and fittings for the accommodation of the horses. The fleet of transports was distinguished by a red ensign at the main of each ship, inscribed with its number. The total number of transports employed was upwards of 200.

At Toulon, also, the embarkation has been going forward at a brisk rate. The last accounts from that port say that 10,000 infantry would be collected there by the 20th, to form another division for embarkation; by which period, it was hoped, the ships of war which last sailed for Gallipoli would have returned to receive them.

The total number of French troops which arrived at and departed from Malta on their way to Gallipoli, from March 23 to April 7, independent of a large number which passed the island without stopping, was 8193 men and 346 officers. The *Moniteur* stated some time ago that upwards of 50,000 French troops would be collected in Turkey by the beginning of May; and it is generally believed that these will be

followed by another force equally large. Some accounts speak of a French contingent of from 100,000 to 150,000 men.

## THE ALAND ISLANDS.

ALAND (pronounced Oland), whose name will probably figure in the coming struggle in the Baltic, consists of a number of small islands, which, in ancient times, were doubtless inhabited by Vikings. By their love of freedom, and taste for adventure, the Alanders seem to prove their right to this descent; and such is their conviction of their own nationality, that, on being asked if they are Swedes or Fins, they will reply, "No, we are Alanders—we are a separate nation." They are good sharpshooters, and born sailors. The sea is their element, and by which they support themselves rather than by agriculture. They are generally well off, and gold and silver are to be met with in almost every house. The different islands compose seven parishes, with 12,000 inhabitants, of whom 3000 carry arms.

After the union of Aland with Russia, in 1809, it was found advisable to fortify those islands, forming as they did the most westerly frontier of the empire. Scaupans, in Bomar Sound, was chosen as the most favourable spot, where, for more than twenty years, extensive works have been carried on, in the building of fortresses and fortified barracks, which extended their powerful arms along the channel between the mainland of Aland and Wardo. By the latest accounts, Aland had been disarmed by the Russians.

A glance at the map will exhibit the importance of the islands of Aland and Gothland, held by Sweden. It is thought that Russia may attempt to gain possession of the latter station—one of the most strategic points in the Baltic, and overawing Stockholm; but the Swedish Government have put it into an efficient state of defence, and despatched five regiments of infantry and one of cavalry to man its fortifications. The principal Swedish naval station is Carlscrona. But it is in the Gulf of Finland—the probable destination of Sir Charles Napier's powerful fleet—that the public interest chiefly centres. Of the characteristics and defences of this coast, our information is meagre. Few parts of Europe are so little known. Russia studiously discourages the dissemination of such knowledge of her dominions as may be turned against her in time of war.



THE ALAND ISLANDS.—BOMAR SOUND AND THE FORTIFICATIONS OF SCAUPANS.



## LITERARY MISCELLANIES.—No. XII.

## WORDSWORTH'S FAVOURITE FLOWER.

At this time of year we are very desirous to introduce to such of our readers as know it not, a very common but striking wild flower, now everywhere shining on hedge banks, and on the slopes of fields. Were they to seek for it two months hence, or felt inclined to offer any sum for a specimen, no gardener or botanist could procure it. This flower is unknown to many, chiefly because the ways across fields are generally muddy when it is in bloom, and some fancy that a walk in the country must be anything but pleasant at such time of year. We intend to introduce them to the plant commonly called the "Pilewort," now classically known as the "Small Celandine," under the latter of which names Wordsworth has celebrated it. Since childhood, most of us have known it, especially if we lived near fields. It is truly described by our poet, and we can now (1854) literally adopt his words—

Modest, yet withal an elf  
Bold and lavish of thyself;  
Since we needs must first have met,  
I have seen thee, high and low,  
Thirty years or more, and yet  
'Twas a face I did not know;  
Thou hast now, go where I may,  
Fifty greetings in a day.

We must for a time get personal. In 1833 the writer purchased his first botanical book; it was the second edition of "The British Flora," by William Jackson Hooker, LL.D., &c. This was in August: as the Pilewort is

The first gilt thing

That wears the trembling pearls of spring,  
there was no specimen with which to compare the description. The season was then that of

The yellow flowers,  
Children of the flaring hours!  
Buttercups, that will be seen,  
Whether we will see or no.

The three common species of Buttercup were described on Dr. (now Sir William) Hooker's opposite page, as they are clearly allied to our plant, and belong, indeed, to the same genus. The year 1834 enabled the writer to compare the flower and the description; and in three or four years he was introduced to the pages of Wordsworth. In the spring of 1846 he transplanted, from Copenhagen-fields to a little grass bed in Islington, some specimens of the Celandine; and, on a bright sunny day soon after, he was gratified, beyond measure, to see its golden rays dotting the green background. "I shall write to Wordsworth," exclaimed he to his wife; and to Wordsworth, with whom he had previously corresponded, he next day wrote; and, before the end of the week, he received a specimen now valued "inter spolia valde optima." Here is a fac-simile of this specimen, drawn by Mr. Salter, and here follows a part of the venerable Poet Laureate's letter—

Rydal Mount, 16th April, 1846.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in complying with your request, and herewith send a specimen from a sunny slope within a few yards of my house, which I call Celandine Bank—it is so richly starred with that favourite plant of mine. \* \* \* Thanking you for your prayers and good wishes, and assuring you of the like on my part for yourself, I remain, dear Sir, faithfully your much obliged, WM. WORDSWORTH.

Had Chaucer or Robert Burns been alive, the writer might have sent for a daisy; he feels sure that each of these poets would have sent him one. Our esteemed friend Dr. Johnston, in his admirable, readable, amusing, and instructive "Botany of the Eastern Border" (1853, p. 165), tells his readers that the Celandine was the favourite flower of Dr. Patrick Neill (of Canonmill, near Edinburgh), so well known to all who love a garden; and he adds that "the last excursion Dr. Neill made (he had to take coach to make it) was to see what he called the Ficaria Bank of Crumond." We have sunny memories of Dr. Neill; they linger on our pen.

Another friend of ours—whose admirable works on the natural history of Canada, Jamaica, and Great Britain, are in the hands of every zoologist—thus writes, in that excellent work of his, published in 1853, "A Naturalist's Rambles on the Devonshire Coast," p. 107, "The Pilewort (or Celandine, as some call it), is one of my favourites; for I must certainly beg to be admitted among the 'three or four' whom



THE PILEWORT; OR, SMALL CELANDINE (*Ranunculus Ficaria*).

Wordsworth covets to praise his little flower of the 'glittering countenance':—

There's a flower that shall be mine;  
'Tis the little Celandine:  
Prophet of delight and mirth,  
Ill requited upon earth.  
Herald of a mighty band,  
Of a joyous train ensuing,  
Serving at my heart's command,  
Tasks that are no tasks renewing,  
I will sing, as doth behave,  
Hymns in praise of what I love.

We love the quiet enthusiasm of the poet, and we cannot refrain quoting the conclusion of Wordsworth's second poem:—

Let the bold adventurer thrice  
In his bark the Polar Sea;  
Rear who will a pyramid,  
Praise it is enough for me,  
If there be but three or four,  
Who will love my little flower?

P.S. For the benefit of such of our readers as have no Flora, we extract from the Sixth Edition of the "British Flora," by Sir W. J. Hooker and Dr. Arnott, the description of

*Ranunculus Ficaria* L. (Pilewort; Crowfoot, lesser Celandine); leaves cordate, petiolate, angular, or crenate, sepals 3, petals 9, achenes smooth blunt (*Engl. Bot. t. 584. Ficaria ranunculoides* De C.). Pasture, woods, bushy places, &c. Perennial, 3-5. Root consisting of many long fasciculated tubers. Leaves petiolate, 2-3 on the 1 flowered stem. Flowers, glossy yellow.

The writer hopes that this brief notice may induce some few to study the wild plants of their neighbourhood. He remembers well his purchase of Hooker's "British Flora," in 1833, and how at first it puzzled

him. He persevered, and, having mastered the terminology, and found out many of the common plants, he can say, with Wordsworth to the Celandine—as the

Buds and bells  
Open daily at thy side,  
By the season multiplied—

That wild flowers, like birds and insects, have charms for him, and that on every walk, he has far more than

Fifty greetings in a day.

When man was in a state of innocence he was placed in a garden; when, like Solomon, fallen, but gifted with knowledge, he studied plants, from the Cedar of Lebanon to the Hyssop that springeth out of the wall; when under the direct hearing of the Great Teacher, he was, and is, commanded to "consider the lilies of the field;" and in the "midst of the streets" of the New Jerusalem, there is to be "the tree of life," which bare twelve manner of fruits, and yielded her fruit every month, and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations" (Rev. xxii. 2.)

## CHESS.

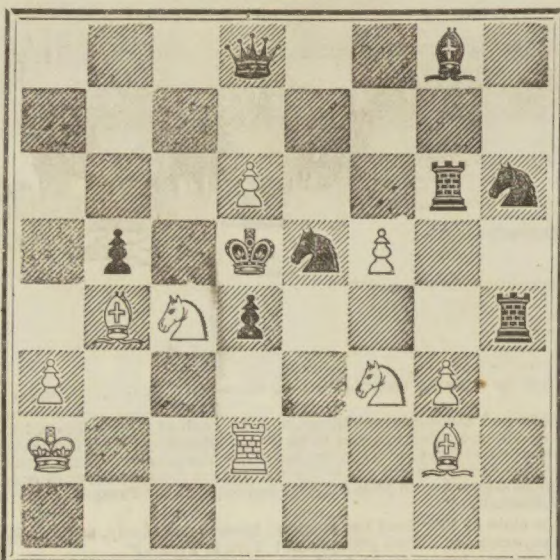
## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DELTA, Witney.—1. Neat, but very easy. 2. The Solution required was sent as you wished. A FOREIGNER, of Kew.—Too evident. V. H. d. L., Brussels.—The Communications crossed each other. A reply shall be forwarded in a few days. GAMMA, Hastings.—1. The latter won. 2. No difference whatever. 3. Your Solutions are correct. PHILIP-CHESS.—We have just learned that the annual soirée of the Southampton Chess-club is to be held on Friday, the 21st inst., at the Victoria Rooms, Southampton. A notification of this should have been sent at least ten days ago. RICARDO.—No. 7 was published in the March Number of the Chess Player's Chronicle. A NEWMARKET SUBSCRIBER.—It is rather neat, but not sufficiently difficult for us.

## PROBLEM No. 531.

By Mr. J. B., of Bridport.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White playing first, to mate in four moves.

## CHESS ON THE CONTINENT.

The two following Games are from the Match played by PRINCE D. O. and Mr. S.—F.

(French Opening.)

BLACK (Prince D. O.)	WHITE (Mr. S.—F.)	BLACK (Prince D. O.)	WHITE (Mr. S.—F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	19. B to K 2nd	Q Kt to K Kt 3d
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	20. K to R sq	Q Kt to K R 5th
3. P takes P	P takes P	21. Q to Q 3rd	R to K sq
4. P to Q B 4th	Q B to K 3rd	22. K R to K Kt sq	P to K B 4th
5. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	23. Q E to K sq	Q to K R 3rd
6. K Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	24. B to Q sq (b)	R to K B sq
7. Q B to K Kt 5th	K B to Q Kt 5th	25. Q to K 3rd	K Kt to K B 5th
8. Q to her Kt 3rd	B takes Kt (ch)	26. K R to K Kt 3rd	Q Kt to K Kt 3d
9. P takes B	Q Kt to Q 2nd	27. B to K 2nd	Q to K R 4th
10. Q takes Q Kt P	Castles	28. Q R to K Kt sq	K Kt to K R 6th
11. P to Q B 5th	Q R to Q Kt sq	29. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to R sq
12. Q to Q R 6th	Q to Q B 2nd	30. Q R to K B sq	K Kt to K Kt 4th
13. K B to Q 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	31. Q to K 2nd	Q Kt to K R 5th
14. Castles on K side	B takes Kt	32. Q to K 7th	K Kt to K 3rd (c)
15. P takes B	K Kt to K R 4th	33. Q takes K Kt	Kt takes P
16. Q B to K 7th (a)	Q to K B 5th	34. K R to Kt 2nd	P to K R 3rd
17. B takes R	Q Kt takes B	35. Q to K Kt 6th (d)	Q takes Q
18. Q R to Q Kt sq	R to Q sq	36. R takes Q	

And White succumbed.

(a) Black plays this game from the point where he gets the advantage in force, with great spirit and alacrity.  
(b) It will be observed that White is always within a move of turning the tables on his opponent; but is so well met at every attempt that he can never effect his purpose, do what he may.  
(c) Some loss was now inevitable.  
(d) The quickest.

## BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(French Opening.)

WHITE (Prince D. O.)	BLACK (Mr. S.—F.)	WHITE (Prince D. O.)	BLACK (Mr. S.—F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	23. Q to her R 3rd	Q R to K Kt sq
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	24. Q to Q Kt 4th	K to Q R 3rd
3. P takes P	P takes P	(ch) (e)	
4. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd	25. Q to Q Kt 4th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
5. Q B to K 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	26. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to her R 3rd
6. K B to Q 3rd	K B to Q 3rd	27. Q to her Kt 3rd	Q R to K Kt 3rd
7. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q B 3rd	28. P to Q R 4th	K R to K Kt sq (f)
8. Castles	P to K 2nd	29. K to K 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd
9. P to Q B 3rd	P to K R 3rd	30. B to Q 6th (g)	Kt to K 5th
10. P to K R 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2d (a)	31. B to Q B 5th (ch)	K to Q B 2nd
11. K Kt to K R 4th	P to K Kt 4th	32. K R to Q R 2d (h)	R takes P (ch)
12. Kt to K B 5th	Castles on Q side	33. R takes R	R takes R (ch)
13. Kt takes B (ch)	Q takes Kt	34. K takes R	Q to K 7th (ch)
14. P to K B 4th	P takes P	35. K to Kt sq	Q to K B 7th (ch)
15. B takes P (b)	Q to K 2nd	36. K to R sq	Q to K B 6th (ch)
16. Q to her R 4th	K Kt to K R 4th	37. K to R 2nd	Q Ks K R P (ch)
17. B to K R 2nd	Q to K Kt 4th	38. K to Kt sq	Q to K Kt 5th
18. Q Ks Q R P (c)	Q to K 6th (ch)		(ch)
19. K R to K B 2nd	K Kt to Kt 6th	39. K to R sq	Q to K B 6th (ch)
20. Kt to K B sq	Q takes B	40. K to R 2nd	Q to K B 7th (ch)
21. Q to Q R 5th (ch)	K to Q B 2nd	41. K to R sq	B to K Kt 5th
22. B Ks Kt (ch) (d)	K to Q Kt 3rd		

And wins.

(a) This game is very carefully opened on both sides. There are no premature feints and skirmishes, but the forces are well brought into action before either party strikes a blow.  
(b) White is now undoubtedly master of the position; and, considering how rarely he throws away his advantages by want of attention, we are surprised at his allowing the adversary to escape from the evident constraint he is now under.  
(c) More than ever do we now prefer the White game. The Prince must have borrowed a leaf out of Mr. Löwenthal's book to let such an advantage as he has now acquired slip through his fingers.  
(d) Instead of this move, he should have checked with his Queen, at Q R 5th, and Black's career would then have been brief.  
(e) We should have preferred playing Q to her 6th.  
(f) Mr. S.—F., having got his King out of immediate danger, is preparing to retort offensive measures.  
(g) A poor, futile move, and at a time when some vigorous and decisive step was imperatively needed. The obvious course was to shut out the Black Queen. We should, therefore, have played at once the Pawn to Q Kt 5th. In which case the following is the natural continuation:  
30. P to Q Kt 5th P takes P (best) 32. Q to Q Kt 4th K to Q R 2nd, or (\*)  
31. K B takes Kt R takes R 33. K to Q R 3rd—And White must win.

(\*) 33. B to Q Kt 8th (The B to K B 5th (Any other move would be directly fatal to him) 35. Kt to K 3rd B to K 5th  
36. Kt to Kt 4th R to K 3rd  
37. P to Q R 5th (ch) K to Q B 3rd  
And White gives Mate in two moves.

[These variations will well repay examination, for they are instructive without being wearisome.]

## CHESS ENIGMA.

No. 867.—By Mr. H. E. KIDSON.

White: King at K R 3rd, Q at K R 2nd, R at K Kt 3rd, Bs at K Kt 4th and Q Kt 6th, Kts at K B 6th and Q 4th.  
Black: K at Q 4th, Q at Q R 7th, R at Q R sq, Bs at K 2nd and Q B 7th, Kt at K 4th; Ps at K R 2nd, K B 3rd, Q B 3rd, and Q Kt 5th.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

## LITERATURE.

THE DECIMAL SYSTEM IN NUMBERS, COINS, AND ACCOUNTS: especially with reference to the Decimalization of the Currency and Accountancy of the United Kingdom. By Sir JOHN BOWRING, LL.D., &c. Illustrated with 120 Engravings of Coins. Cooke.

Sir John Bowring commences his work by stating that every human being—man, woman, and child—has been provided with a set of decimal machines in the shape of fingers and toes. He quotes Ovid to show that the Romans counted with their fingers; and refers to Quincy Adams as the authority for the assertion "that decimal arithmetic is distinctly proved to have been established before the General Deluge." After noticing its use amongst many ancient nations, he observes:—"From the remotest times traces of the quinary, decenary, and vicenary scale may be found in the languages that have come down to us. Their universality may be traced to the physiological construction of the human being; and in the same way in which the finger (digit) has been employed as the primary element of notation, so the palm, the span, the foot, the cubit (1½ foot), the arm (braccio), the yard (gyrd), Anglo-Saxon for girth—all measures which every human being carries about with him, have been employed from all times and in all regions of the world." Sir John shows, too, by many examples, that by following out this system, founded on the physiological construction of the human being, we can obtain a far more extensive and complete enumeration than by any other. In fact in all high numbers we depart from the duodecimal system, and reckon not by twelves but by tens—2,0=20; 3,0=30; 10,00=1000; 10,00,000=1,000,000. Thus in the natural, complete, and universal system of decimal notation, our duodecimal system is an interpolation, a petty interruption—having regard to the universality of the decimal system in time and place—to a great national progress—which must, that the stream may flow smoothly, be removed. The duodecimal system has not an equally good foundation; and it accordingly is not universal. It had its origin, however, and has so long been preserved, in various parts of Europe, is an important fact. The division of animals when killed—of a great number of grains of corn, say a bushel—is not into five parts, like the fingers, but into halves; and, for further convenience, into quarters. Things in nature are, as it were, doubled: there are two eyes, two legs—two similar halves to almost all bodies. The natural division of substances into halves and quarters, though affording a basis of another and a different system, and explaining its continued use, cannot be made a substitute for decimal notation; and the great object to be kept in view, in all arrangements of measures and weights, is to adapt the natural system of notation to the natural system of dividing bodies into halves and quarters, which become fractions on the quinary system at the first division, while the number four halves into two, and quarters into one. There is some difficulty in accomplishing a union of the two natural systems, or they would not have been so long mingled in a confused manner. At present, by almost universal consent, the decimal system obtains the upper hand, and what is especially desired, is to establish, in conjunction with it, a unit of weight and linear measure, easily divisible into tenths.

Weights, measures, money—the measure of value—are, and have been at all times important elements of all human transactions. They are to be found in every period of history. The reader will not be surprised, therefore, to find in Sir John Bowring's book, illustrations of the subject drawn from every part of history. He will feel astonished, indeed, at the immense number and variety. The book embraces the whole subject, and information on it is brought together from all the countries of the world, and from all time—poets, historians, arithmeticians, the most vulgar reckoner on his fingers to the greatest mathematician of the age—all use arithmetic, and all supply Sir John with illustrations. His little work contains an immense mass of learning, and is most complete and elaborate.

With reference to the practical adaptation of the decimal system to our money and accountancy, Sir John Bowring coincides with the report of the Committee, and is strongly in favour of retaining the pound sterling as the unit or integer of account. Probably, in carrying out this recommendation, the pound sterling should be made a definite quantity of gold, easily divisible into halves and quarters without fractions—say the quarter of an ounce—instead of being, as at present, 113,001 grains of pure gold, or 123,274 grains of standard gold, the pound troy of standard gold being coined into 46 and  $\frac{89}{129}$  sovereigns.

To coin it exactly into forty-eight would not make much change in the value, but would simplify our coinage. On this particular branch of the subject, however, so much has been written, that before we can act we must wait till time has separated all the baser stuff, and cleansed from fallacy and verbiage the pure and unadulterated ore of reason for our use. Sir John's own personal experience in China reflects great light on his lore. He gives a good description of the Chinese swan pan, or abacus, and mode of using it, and tells us that the following is the Chinese multiplication table, the simplicity of which recommends the whole scheme. Ten tens are a hundred; ten hundreds a thousand; ten thousand a wan=10,000; ten wans a yih=100,000; ten yih a chaon=1,000,000. The Chinese seem a very calculating people, and Sir John says of them:—

At early morn, one of the first sounds heard in the shops of all the towns and cities of China, is the shaking and clearing the swan pans preparatory to the business of the day. As, in Christian lands, the sound of the bells calls the worshippers to church—as, in Mahomedan countries, the voice of the Muezzin from the minarets bids the devout Mussulmans to prayers—so, in "the middle kingdom," the rattling of the abacus announces that another morning's labours are begun.

With that instrument the Chinese youth has been as familiar as with his hemetrical classic, the first and most popular of his school-books. From it he has received the most correct impressions of the relation of numbers to one another; and he has acquired the habit of moving the balls on the wires of his swan pan with considerable dexterity and rapidity. Wonderful are the ease and accuracy with which all calculations are made and recorded. In my own person I have had to settle a great variety of accounts with various classes of people in China, and I never remember to have detected an error; and, in cases where my reckoning has disagreed with that of the Chinese, I have invariably found that their amount was correct, and my own erroneous. In China it might almost be laid down as an axiom, that a mistake in an account is in itself strong evidence of fraudulent intention. I have compared my observations with those of persons of the longest and most extensive experience as to the general correctness of Chinese accountancy; and my opinion has been fully confirmed, that among Chinamen intending to be honest, an error in reckoning is almost unknown.

The work embraces a comprehensive view of the whole subject, and reflects honour on the learning and industry of Sir John Bowring.

In addition to the numismatic illustrations, there are some portraits of eminent mathematicians, including the subjoined.



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